THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance,..... 3 00
" one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1867. NO. 16.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.
april 19 10-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1867.

Isaac H. Outlaw, Adm'r of Wm. Branch, jr., deceased, *vs.* Marshal Branch and others. } Petition to sell Real Estate for assets.

IT appearing that Haywood Branch, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, and answers the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, Walter R. Bell, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kenansville, the 7th day of May, 1867.

WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.
may 17 (pr. adv. $22 50) 14—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867.

Isaac H. Outlaw, Adm'r. *vs.* Heirs at law of William Branch, dec'd. } Petition to sell real estate for assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Haywood Branch, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Weekly *Journal*, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for six weeks successively, and at the Court house door, and three other public places in Duplin county, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that, unless he appears at the next term of this Court and answers the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, W. N. Bell, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Kenansville, this the 7th day of May, 1867.

WALTER R. BELL,
County Court Clerk.
may 17 (pr. adv. $22 50) 14-w6t

The English Opera.

The remarkable events of last week are well calculated to show that the musical circles of this city are both able and willing to give a good and well conducted English opera company the most abundant support. There were, perhaps, never such audiences, six continuous nights, to greet an opera company, in whatever language, in this city, as honored Miss Richings and her fine company during last week.

The company enters upon the second week under the most brilliant auspices.—They have, in their triumphant successes of the first week, made themselves thoroughly known to the friends of the lyric drama of this city, and much more than known. They have secured their confidence and their admiration. They feel in an especial manner that Miss Richings, to whom is due the honor of organizing and managing so splendid a combination, has extraordinary claims upon them. It is a subject of universal comment among musical people, and they will, we are sure, continue to show their faith by their works. There cannot be a shadow of doubt that the season will end even more triumphantly than it has begun.—*National Intelligencer.*

Methodist Relics.

A Southern exchange says: "During the late meeting of the Methodist Episcopal College of Bishops, the family of Bishop Soule presented the senior Bishop with the following articles: The official seal of Bishop Asbury: a cornelian, set in a small gilt frame, with a medalion head of Wesley. The official seal of Bishop McKendree; his is larger than common—metalic with the initials 'W. Mck.'; motto, 'Preach the Word.' The first official seal of Bishop Soule; this is a small oval-shaped metalic device; a dove with an olive branch in its mouth, and standing on a globe; motto 'Peace on earth.' These interesting relics were, by the will of Bishop Soule, left to his senior successor, to be by him transmitted in like manner. They are, therefore, in the hands of Bishop Andrew. For centuries past it has been customary for prelates of the Roman Catholic Church to wear hierarchical rings, in attestation of their rank, but the fact that Methodist Bishops wear them is not generally known to the members of that denomination."

Official Removals at Mobile by the Military—Protest of Ex-Mayor Withers, etc.

MOBILE, May 22.—An order was issued this evening, by direction of Gen. Pope, deposing the present mayor and chief of police, and appointing Gustavus Horton, mayor and Col. Denison chief of police. Ex-Mayor Withers, in a letter to Col. Shepherd says he submits to the argument of the bayonet, and vacates the office. He was elected to the office while a paroled prisoner, and was not allowed by the military to discharge the duties of the office until he was pardoned by the President and had taken an oath to support the constitution and government during continuance in office. He has not been untrue to the letter or spirit of the oath, and solemnly protests against the imputation implied by the removal, and thanks Col. Shepherd for his uniform kindness and consideration.

A Raffle for a Shroud and Coffin.

We doubted the truth of a report that a woman in Erie had gotten up a ball to raise means to pay the expenses of her husband's funeral, but we are now inclined to credit the rumor, inasmuch as a case somewhat similar has come to our notice in this city. We are informed that one day last week a poor woman died in the sixth ward. She had no relatives here, and a few of the neighbors took charge of the arrangements for burial. A shroud and coffin were obtained, but the deceased had left no money, and the "committee of arrangements" (a number of ladies) attempted to beg the necessary amount, but in this they did not succeed. They then purchased a lot of spoons and various other articles, and got up a raffle to raise the stamps. Whether they were successful in this, we cannot say. Our informant is a gentleman who was appealed to to purchase a ticket, but refused.

An old Confederate veteran is responsible for the following: He says, while campaigning in 1862, being something of a buttermilk ranger, he strayed off ahead of the column, and stopped at a cabin to get some refreshments. While there, the column came up, and while filing past, that old dog "Beve" dashed out to the fence barking furiously. A little tow-headed, shirt-tail urchin in the house drawled out, "Mammy, call Beve, don't let him bite the army!"

Porcelain clay has been found in large quantities near Augusta, Ga.

SENTINEL SONGS.

BY FATHER RYAN.

When sinks the soldier brave,
Dead at the feet of Wrong,
The poet sings—and guards his grave
With sentinels of Song.

"Go, Songs"—he gives command—
"Keep faithful watch and true;
The living and dead of the Conquered Land
Have now no guards save you."

"And, Ballads! mark ye well,
Thrice holy is your trust;
Go out to the fields where warriors fell,
And sentinel their dust.

And the Songs, in stately rhyme,
With softly sounding tread,
March forth—to watch till the end of time,
Beside the silent dead.

And when the foeman's host
And hate have passed away,
Our guard of Songs shall keep their post,
Around our soldiers' clay.

A thousand dawns may glow,
A thousand days may wane,
The deathless songs where the dead lie low,
True to the last, remain.

Yea, true! They will not yield
To tyrants or to time,
At ev'ry grave and on ev'ry field
Where men died deaths sublime.

Lone vigils they will keep,
Obedient to their Bard,
And they will watch when we shall sleep—
Our last and only Guard.

What though our victors say
No column shall be built
Above the graves where the men in Grey
Lie mould'ring in their guilt?

Ah! let the tyrant curse
The dead he tramples down!
Our strong, brave Songs, in their sweet, sad verse,
Fear not the tyrant's frown.

What though no sculptured shaft
Commemorate our Brave?
What though no monument epitaphed
Be built above their grave?

When marble wears away,
And monuments are dust,
The Songs that guard our soldiers' clay
Will still fulfil their trust.

KNOXVILLE, May 6, 1867.

From The Land We Love.

"THE LAND WE LOVE."

BY FATHER RYAN.

Land of the Gentle and Brave!
Our love is as wide as thy woe,
It deepens beside every grave,
Where the heart of a hero lies low.

Land of the brightest of skies!
Our love glows the more 'mid thy gloom,
Our hearts, by the saddest of ties,
Cling closest to thee in thy doom.

Land where the desolate weep!
In a sorrow too deep to console,
Our tears are but streams making deep
The ocean of love in our soul.

Land where the victor flag waves,
Where only the dead are the free,
Each link of the chain that enslaves,
Shall bind us the closer to thee.

Land where the sign of the cross,
Its shadow of sorrow hath shed,
We measure our Love by thy Loss,
Thy Loss—by the graves of our dead.

STATE NEWS.

THE 20TH.—It has been a time honored custom to celebrate this day. On many occasions have we seen the streets filled with the chivalry of the land, bound here as to a Mecca, to renew at the fountain head the patriotic inspirations which the recalling of the early scenes was calculated to produce.

Monday was not an exception. The day was celebrated, and in many particulars commendably. There must have been at least three thousand negroes in town and many whites, and yet no collision, wrangling or disturbance of any kind occurred.—We neither saw nor heard of a drunken man, no rioting, no fighting, "no nothin" to keep alive the expiring embers of Radical hate and falsehood. We have heretofore expressed the opinion that these meeting are uncalled-for, untimely and expensive; but as they do occur, if as good, sensible and praiseworthy speeches could be made, the good to result would almost counterbalance the loss of time. After the speaking in the grove was over, as the procession reached the square, Col. Wm. Johnston was called out, and, as he always does, made an exceedingly sensible and appropriate speech—not very lengthy, but to the point, and filled with striking ideas and sound practical advice, which was well received. Gen. John A. Young was then called on, and responded in the most felicitious manner. The General is one of our happiest speakers, and he was fully up to himself on this occasion. Capt. W. R. Myers also answered calls made upon him, and spoke in a very sensible and creditable manner. The column then moved on quietly and orderly. Just then the Firemen's Procession came up the street, with their Engine and Hose Carriage beautifully dressed with flowers, under the command of Jos. H. Wilson, Jr., as chief Marshal, Wm. H. Finch as assistant, presenting a very handsome and showy appearance.—The colored procession halted to await the forward movement of this gaily dressed and attractive pageant. In many cities, the meeting of two such large bodies, moving in opposite directions might have been the occasion for a conflict, but in this instance the same good humor and decorum prevailed. So the day passed off without the occurrence of any incident to mar the pleasure of the occasion. From this we argue that if a riot does occasionally occur at the South, it is the result of the teaching of such incendiaries as Kelley & Co.

We have already noticed the Hornets in full regalia. The uniform is certainly very appropriate, made a beautiful display and was much admired; the drilling accurate and the whole creditable to the city. At night, the ball came off at the Mansion House, and was a success. Owing to the storm, all the ladies who desired to grace the haudsomely decorated and brilliantly lighted rooms with their presence could not get there. At 12 o'clock a collation was served, and at two the party broke up, delighted with the courtesy, politeness and attention of the managers and the pleasure which the occasion had afforded them.

Charlotte Times.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We failed to receive our Northern mail, at the usual hour, on Monday evening, owing to that most unusual occurrence,—an accident on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. We regret to learn that the mail train ran off the track between Kittrell's and Henderson, and that Mr. Cardoze, the mail agent, was severely hurt, and Mr. Parham, the Express Messenger, and the baggage master, were also somewhat bruised. We hear of no further damage.—*Sentinel.*

QUICK RESPONSE.—It will be remembered that, a few days since, we published a sensible, earnest and manly letter from a disabled young Confederate soldier, J. J. Bennett, of Nash county, formerly of the 4th N. C. T., pleading for an opportunity of doing *something* for a livelihood suited to his mutilated condition. One of the most enterprising merchants in this State, and a gentleman of enlarged liberality, but who is of the sort that is unwilling to let the "left hand know what the right hand doeth," and therefore will not allow his name to be mentioned, writes us that if "the party only lacks a few months' taition to enable him to teach school, I will send you $25 towards his expenses." This is noble. Who will do likewise? Which of our various Schools or Seminaries will give the young man free *tuition*, while the charities of the generous are being appropriated to board and incidental expenses.?

Sentinel.

"RED STRINGS."—There was a convocation of members of this secret political organization in tuis city on Monday. There were but few of them in attendance, we judge. The *Standard* mentions the names of *nine*, (and we presume that covers the list,) the most *conspicuous* among whom are "windy Billy," (Henderson,) of Davidson, and Mr. E. T. Blair, who wore a secession cockade soon after South Carolina seceded. There was some speaking by some of them from the portico of the Executive Manson, (*Military Headquarters,*) on Monday night, to a motley crowd.

The following comprise a list of some of the officers elected. It is no body's business how we got it:

Grand General—Geo. Riley.
Grand Lecturer—J. L. Johnson.
Grand Chancellor—J. P. Andrews.
Grand Secretary—Wm. F. Henderson.
Master of Dispatches—E. D. Haines.

We wonder what a "Master of Dispatches" does? Does he manufacture the "Raleigh-grams" and lying dispatches that are scattered all over the North, to the prejudice and injury of our people.—*Sentinel.*

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—The residence of Mr. John C. Palmer, near the depot of the North Carolina railroad, was entered last night by a thief, or thieves, through a rear window. They took a trunk from the premises to the back yard and ransacked it. Singular to say, the depredators left all the clothing scattered around, and departed without any booty. Money or articles convertible into cash must have been the object of the adventurers.

Raleigh *Progress.*

COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS.—This body has been in session three or four weeks, and will continue to sit several weeks longer.—The Commissioners have embodied their principles of action in a set of rules, heretofore published in the Sentinel. These rules are based on the Constitution, and laws affecting the claims which are not, by the Convention, declared to be void—and which the Legislature are bound to provide the means of paying. A copy of these rules can be had on application to the Board.

Some claims have been already acknowledged by the Legislature as binding, while the consideration of many has been postponed, to await the action of these Commissioners, whose duty requires them to approve all such as are not repudiated by the Convention, and report them to the next session of the Legislature, that provision may then be made for their ultimate payment.

All who hold claims against the State, whether by bond or otherwise, which originated during the war, and which the claimants believe to be free from war taint, should present them to this Board without delay. It may be that the Legislature will refuse to consider them, and provide for their payment, without the approval of this Board, which was constituted for the express purpose of relieving that from the many perplexities which embarrass the subject.

The claims as yet presented are presumed to be but a small part of those outstanding, which are entitled to favorable consideration. There should be no delay in presenting these claims.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Brevet Major General N. A. Miles, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of North Carolina, in his report for the month of April, represents a satisfactory condition of affairs in that State. The majority of all classes appear to be moving in their respective spheres with a determination of purpose calculated to produce good results. Notwithstanding much destitution prevails, there are encouraging prospects of its being materially decreased.—Crops bid fair for a large yield, and early fruits and vegetables will soon be available. The advancing spring offers many opportunities to labor, and there are but few localities where those so disposed cannot obtain at least a partial support. The very liberal donation from Northern philanthropists, in conjunction with the facilities offered by the recent resolutions of Congress, have enabled the bureau to reach cases of destitution unknown heretofore, or unable to be reached by the government. Farmers are working to the fullest possible extent of their resources, and large tracts of land, which have until now remained forests, or which have for years remained idle, have been taken up by energetic freedmen, who are busy with their operations, showing conclusively by the results already obtained that the great experience of free labor is a success. As a general rule contracts are strictly observed by both parties interested, and complaints of wrongs or injuries are seldom heard. The educational work continues with unabated ardor, notwithstanding the season has arrived when many are called to the field of manual labor. The monthly returns show a much more gratifying result than for any corresponding period of the year previous. General Miles also says:—"The initiatory steps taken towards giving the colored people their rights of representation already give evidence of its influence in the development of their manhood in a quiet manner, indicating their appreciation of their position, unattended by any evidences of elatedness, but with an earnestness of purpose characterized by moderation and proper reasoning.—N. Y. *Herald.*

COMMITTEE ON THE UNIVERSITY.—In specifying the names of the gentlemen composing the Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the affairs of the University, we erroneously placed Captain J. J. Davis, of Franklin, thereon. The Committee, on the part of the House of Commons, consists of Messrs. Peebles, Foard and Morehead. It is greatly to be desired, we repeat, that the Committee should have a meeting during Commencement week.—*Sentinel.*

NORTHERN VISITORS.—We learn, from the Asheville News and Farmer, that Dr. W. H. Letterman, of the Peabody Academy of Sciences, Mr. W. H. Hogeman, Secretary of the American Agricultural Company, of New York, and Mr. W. H. DeWolfe, of the same city, are on a tour of examination in the Western part of the State, with a view of inaugurating future operations of great importance to our people.

The Lynchburg Virginian publishes a list of names of some twenty merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists and capitalists, who are at present "prospecting" in Virginia,—not mere speculators, or fancy stock operators, or excursionists in search of pleasure, but *practical* men, seeking to make judicious investments of their ample means.

These are the healthiest signs that we have seen for some time, and we notice them with great gratification. We have in the South everything but the capital, and *that* we must use every effort to invite from abroad. The presence of these influential gentlemen is a sure indication that the capital of the country is arrayed against the monstrous wickedness of confiscation, and that it has confidence in the disposition of the South to meet all the proper requirements of the situation.

We would be glad to see the gentlemen now in Virginia extend their trip to North Carolina.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

D. G. MCRAE, ESQ.—We are in receipt of a letter from this gentleman, who, it will be remembered, was arrested a few days since at his home, in Fayetteville, by the military authorities, and conveyed to Fort Macon, under guard. Mr. McRae writes us that he is confined in one of the casemates of the fort, but is treated with kindness by the "clever gentleman in command and his associate officers." He hopes that his detention will be short, as he is totally unconscious of the slightest violation of any law of the land, and trusts that this fact will be promptly and fully made known to the District Commander.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

GREY EAGLE.—Mr. James Reece, of Buncombe, shot on the 3rd inst., on Lanning Mountain, a grey eagle which measured over seven feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other, and weighed about thirty pounds.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Zachariah Woodell, Co. H., 50th Regiment N. C. T., and a native of Robeson county, has not returned home. The last that is known of him, he was sick at Salisbury, near the close of the war. His sorrowing parents at Lumberton wish any information concerning him.

Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Baptist Church of North Carolina.

FIRST DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President, Rev. Jas McDaniel.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. Solomon.

The regular Secretary of the Convention being absent, on motion, Rev. J. B. Solomon was requested to act as Secretary *pro tem.*

The following delegates answered to their names:

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Church in Raleigh.—Thos. M. Hughes.
Church at Wake Forest.—Elder W. T. Walters.

CEDAR CREEK ASSOCIATION.

Church in Fayetteville.—Elder Jas. McDaniel, Revs. Messrs. —— Ivey and Jas. Taylor.

CHOWAN ASSOCIATION.

Yoppin Union Meeting and Church at Bethel.—Rev. T. J. Knapp.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

Elders W. M. Kennedy and A. D. Cohen.
Church in Newbern.—Elder A. D. Cohen, W. M. Kingsbury.
Church in Wilmington.—Elder W. M. Young, E. W. Manning, B. F. Mitchell, L. B. Huggins, G. R. French, J. W. Collins, Jno. D. Elwell, Alfred Alderman, Alex. Oldham, Wm. Larkins, E. Wescott, F. V. B. Yopp, W. A. French, Jas. Stokley, Elder A. Paul Repiton.

PAMLICO ASSOCIATION.

Church in Goldsboro'.—Elder J. B. Hardwick, C. J. Nelson, C. C. Clark, Jas. Robinson, S. S. Wallace, John Humphrey.

TAR RIVER ASSOCIATION.

Church at Warrenton.—Elder T. B. Kingsbury.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Elder A. Paul Repiton.

An election for President of the Convention for the ensuing year, was entered into. Rev. W. T. Walters and Thos. M. Hughes, were appointed to conduct the election. Rev. Jas. McDaniel was re-elected President.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Solomons, a commit was appointed to nominate suitable persons for the remaining offices, according to the usual custom. The chair appointed as this committee, Elder J. M. Hardwick and Messrs. Royal and Ivey.

The committee reported the following nominations:

1st Vice President.....Elder W. M. Young,
2d " " .....Elder A. Paul Repiton,
3d " " .....Elder T. B. Kingsbury,
Recording Secretary.....Elder J. D. Hufham,
Assistant Secretary.....T. M. Hughes,
Treasurer.....J. S. Purefoy,
Auditor.....W. T. Walters.

On motion the report of the committee was received. [The reception of the report of the committee on nominations, according to the custom of this Convention, is virtually an election of the persons nominated.—REPORTER.]

On motion of Rev. J. B. Hardwick, the Pastor and Deacons of the Church in Wilmington, together with Rev. A. Paul Repiton, were appointed a committee on Religious Exercises.

Owing to the absence of the regular appointee to deliver the Introductory Sermon, on motion the committee on Religious Exercises were requested to appoint some Elder to supply the vacancy thus caused.

On motion, messengers from corresponding bodies were requested to report their names to this Convention and invited to seats with this body.

Rev. C. C. Bitting announced that he had recently attended the Baptist State Convention of Mississippi where a formal resolution was passed tending their fraternal regards to this body, and requesting him to express them on his visit to this Convention.

Rev. J. B. Solomon moved that a committee on the Arrangement of Business be appointed.

The Chair appointed on this committee Rev. Messrs. Solomon, Cohen and T. B. Kingsbury.

The committee on Religious Exercises, through their Chairman, Rev. W. M. Young, reported the appointment of Rev. Dr. J. P. Boyce, of Greenville, S. C., to deliver the Introductory Sermon to-night.

This committee also reported that the hours of sitting of this body shall be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3:30 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Rev. W. T. Walters moved the adoption of this report. Carried.

Rev. A. Paul Repiton moved that the first half hour of the morning sessions of this Convention be devoted specially to religious exercises. Adopted.

Rev. J. B. Solomon, on behalf of the committee on Arrangement of Business, made the following report of the order to be observed by the Convention:

Appointment of committees.
Unfinished business.
Reports of Boards: On State Missions; on Education; Sunday School and Publication Board.—[The above order refers to the State Convention, and the following to business connected with the Southern Baptist Convention—REPORTER.]
Motions and Resolutions.
Foreign Missions.
Domestic Missions.
Report of the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.
Report of Committees.

Miscellaneous.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of Finance: Messrs. Wm. Larkins, L. B. Huggins and —— Royal.

The committee on Religious Exercises appointed Thursday night for a meeting in behalf of Domestic Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Hardwick, a committee were appointed to take into consideration the relations existing between this Convention and the Colored Baptist Church in the State.

Rev. J. B. Solomon offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the christian greeting and kind communication of the brethren of the Baptist State Convention of Mississippi, through Brother Bitting, is most cordially received and reciprocated by this body.

Resolved, That we request Brother Bitting to bear back to those brethren our christian love and express our earnest desire for further intercommunication.

Rev. T. B. Kingsbury moved that a committee on Periodicals be appointed. Adopted.

On motion, after prayer by Rev. A. D. Cohen, the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President. Prayer by Rev. M. Kennedy.

The regular order of business was proceeded with.

The President announced the appointment of the following committees:

On Relations to Freedmen.—Reverend Messrs. Solomon, Cohen and Wingate.

On Periodicals.—Reverend Messrs. Kingsbury Hardwick and Babb.

On Obituaries.—Reverend Messrs. Kennedy, Gilmore and Walters.

Reports of the corresponding messengers, appointed at the last Annual Convention to various Baptist State Conventions, were made and received.

Rev. J. B. Solomon offered the following;

Resolved, That article II of the Constitution of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina be so amended in the fourth line as to read "books; and a co-operation with the Southern Baptist Convention in the promotion of missions in general."

Rev. J. B. Hardwick moved that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the above relution and also such changes as may be necessary in the Constitution. Carried.

The Chair appointed as this committee, Rev. Mr. Hardwick, Rev. Mr. Solomon and Rev. Mr. Ivey.

The President announced the appointment of the following gentlemen as a committee on Delegation: Rev. Mr. Overby, Rev. Mr. Fitcher, and George R. French, Esq.

The appointment of other committees was postponed until to-morrow.

There being no immediate business before the Convention, a discussion on relations to the freedmen was indulged in, and in which Reverend Messrs. Taylor, Solomon, Rev. Mr. Sumner, Corresponding Secretary of the Domestic and Indian Mission Board to the Southern Baptist Convention, and others participated. The object of this discussion was to acquaint the committee appointed to take this subject into consideration with the sense of the Convention in this particular.

A letter from Rev. Jos. Bazemore, a colored Baptist preacher in Weldon, N. C., containing expressions of fraternal regard, and addressed to the President of the Convention, was here produced and read.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Overby, the Convention adjourned to to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, May 23.

The Convention was called to order at 9½ o'clock, Rev. W. M. Young, in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. C. C. Bitting.

The report of the Board of State Missions was here made.

Rev. J. D. Hufham moved that so much of the report as relates to the extension of the Church, be referred to a committee of three.

A discussion here arose as to the constitutionality of the measure proposed, whether, according to the Constitution, any portion of the mission fund could be appropriated to the building of houses of worship. Reverend Messrs. J. J. James, W. M. Young, W. T. Walters and A. Paul Repiton participated in this discussion. The motion was finally passed.

The Chair appointed on this committee Revd. Messrs. Young, Mason and Jordan.

A prolonged and very interesting discussion upon the work of missions and the general promotion of the interests of the Church ensued, which was sustained by Reverend Messrs. Jordan, Taylor, Young, Solomon, Walters, James and others.

[The remarks of the Rev. Mr. Jordan, formerly Pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city, and now far advanced in years, are worthy of more than a passing notice. For one-half hour this venerable and able gentleman held the Convention and those in attendance almost spell-bound by his impressive, soul-stiring eloquence. He enlarged upon the subject of State Missions and the promotion of the interest of the Church. He dwelt upon the responsibilities devolving upon the younger Ministers, the work appointed and the broad field spread out before them, and from long experience was enabled to throw out some valuable hints for their guidance. After many years of hard labor in the cause of Christianity, this venerable gentleman, confessed himself more fully enabled to observe and feel the mercies of the Heavenly parent, than at any stage of his existence. Though impoverished by the war, he acknowledged the mercy of God and thanked Him for the blessings which He had so beneficently bestowed. We do not feel capable of doing these remarks justice, we desire only to testify to their purity, beauty of expression, remarkable eloquence, and the spirit of sincere christianity which they breathed. His hearers were at times affected to tears, and so impressed seemed the whole body that, by one universal consent, the rules were suspended, while one of the Reverend gentlemen present led the Convention in prayer.]

The report of the Board of State Missions was then, on motion, received.

The President announced the appointment of the following committees:

On the time and place of meeting for the next Convention.—Reverend Messrs. James, Overby, Carroll and Wilson.

On Communications.—Reverend Messrs. Young, Mason and Jordan.

On the appointment of Preachers for the next Convention.—Messrs. Hobgood, Porteat and Howell.

The committee on Relations to the Freedmen, through their chairman, Rev. J. B. Solomon, made a report which was laid upon the table for the present.

The committee on Amendments to the Constitution, through their chairman, Rev. J. B. Hardwick, also made a report, which, after much discussion, was laid upon the table.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mason, the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Beachum.

On motion the report of the committee on Relations to the Freedmen was taken up and read.

A very protracted and quite an interesting discussion grew out of the submission of the report, and it was finally, on motion of Rev. J. D. Hufham, recommitted to the committee for the purpose of making such changes as the Convention seemed to desire, and report again before the final adjournment of the Convention.

On motion of Rev. J. D. Hufham, Rev. Dr. J. P. Boyce, one of the Professors of that Institution, was requested to present the claims of the Greenville Theological Seminary.

This gentleman being thus requested reported the present condition of the Seminary, the inadequacy of the means within its control for the support of its Professors, and a summary of a few of the difficulties under which they were laboring.—He urged the importance of sustaining this Southern institution for the education and training of young men for the ministry, and concluded with an appeal to the members of the Convention to build up this Institution and sustain it in its labors.

This appeal was responded to by quite a liberal subscription on the part of the members, and a warm interest evinced in behalf of the Seminary. Remarks were made by several of the members, assorting their appreciation of the importance of this work, and the necessity of sustaining the Institution.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Carroll, the Convention adjourned.

NOTE.—The importance of the questions brought before this session of the Convention, necessarily involved considerable discussion, and as this discussion is of too lengthy a nature to publish, and all is omitted except the proceedings proper, our report to-day, it will be seen, is unusually short.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, May 24.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Boyce, Rev. W. M. Young in the Chair.

The roll was called, and the proceedings of yesterday were read, and, on motion, received.

Mr. J. J. Edwards, who was acting as Colporteur when the war commenced, presented his report which was received and declared to be a satisfactory settlement of his account.

The committee appointed to nominate preachers for the next Convention, reported as follows: for the Introductory Sermon, Rev. J. L. Carroll; for the Missionary Sermon, Rev. W. W. Wilson.

On motion this report was adopted.

The Board of Education, through their President, Rev. W. T. Brooks, reported as follows:

Your Board of Education beg leave to submit the following report:

During the past year we have had under our control and watch-care five young brethren engaged in prosecuting a course of study, preparatory to their entrance upon the work of the Gospel Ministry. Their christian conduct, so far as we have been enabled to judge, either from our own knowledge or the testimony of others, has been in every respect exemplary and commendable; their proficiency as students has been satisfactory, and in some cases even extraordinary.—We feel no hesitation, then, in asserting that so far as the moral and mental qualifications of those under our charge are concerned, there is every reason to be gratified and encouraged.

Our financial condition on the other hand, has not been altogether such as we had anticipated and had hoped to report it at the present meeting of your body. In some localities our Churches have seemed to realize the importance of the work intrusted to our care, and have substantially manifested their interest. As an instance, two Churches of one Association have pledged themselves to support one beneficiary each, for at least one session, and several others have approximated the examples thus nobly furnished. But as a general thing the Churches of our State have not evinced that interest which the very nature of the work should elicit. Notwithstanding the repeated appeals made to them through Pastors and otherwise, but few have responded by materially aiding us, others either taking no cognizance of our claims, or else signifying their inability to render assistance.

It may be well to state that the expenses of the Board have been kept within the most narrow limits, no efforts having been spared to make its liabilities as inconsiderable as possible. Arrangements have accordingly been effected to secure board for the beneficiaries, at the lowest rates that can be afforded, thus preventing *any expenditure* of funds appropriated *not absolutely* necessary. The indebtedness of the Board is still, however, considerable its effeciency too has been much impaired. The following is an exhibit of its financial condition:

Total Expenses for the year.....$607 50
" Amount received and paid over..... 236 90

Balance due.....$370 60

We would earnestly, in view of the facts herein briefly presented, urge upon our brethren throughout the State to consider seriously and prayerfully the momentous interest at stake, fondly indulging the hope that they will not slight nor neglect it in the future as in the past.

On motion the report of the Board was adopted.

Rev. W. M. Young offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Pastors of the several churches be requested to take up a special collection, immediately on their return home, in behalf of the beneficiaries of Wake Forest College, and that an annual collection be taken up in all our churches, regularly hereafter, for this same purpose.

On motion, Rev. Mr. Bitting, Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, was invited to address the Convention in relation to the work intrusted to the Board which he represents.

This gentleman gave a statement of a portion of the labors of his Board, and appealed to the Convention for aid in carrying out the designs of the Board.

This was responded to by subscriptions on the part of many members.

Rev. W. M. Young, from the committee on Church Extension, reported two resolutions in relation to this subject, which were, on motion, made the special order for four o'clock this afternoon.

The President announced the appointment of the following committees:

To Nominate a Board of Missions.—Rev. Messrs. Marsh, Carroll and Overby.

To Nominate a Board of Education.—Messrs. Mitchell, Mason and Pescud.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Marsh, the Convention adjourned until half past three o'clock.

From the Petersburg Index.

Captain Waddell and his Slanderer.

Our readers will remember that in an article published several weeks since we reviewed a work purporting to be a history of the cruise of the Confederate steamer Shenandoah, written by one Cornelius E. Hunt, who claimed to have been an officer of the ship. In our previous notice of the book we asked a suspension of judgment by the public as to the charges against the Commander of the Shenandoah contained therein until we could gather the facts necessary to a complete refutation of the slanders promulgated against one of the noblest sons of the South. We have not yet received, though expecting daily, the reply of Captain Waddell to the miserable libel upon his character as an officer and a gentleman, but Dr. McNulty, a fellow officer with Captain W. on the Senandoah, writes us from Paris the following communication in regard to Hunt's book. It may be necessary, to full understanding of its purport, to say that it is thought that from the Doctor's manuscript alluded to below, Hunt obtained the data for that portion of his narrative referring to the ship's cruise, captures, &c.:

PARIS, May 4, 1867.

To the Editor of the Petersburg Index:

SIR: Having seen several extracts from a book recently published in the United States, of which Cornelius E. Hunt—lately an acting master's mate on board the Confederate States ship "Shenandoah"—claims to be the author, I consider that, in justice to myself, (having written a history of the Shenandoah, the manuscript of which I have either lost or had purloined from me,) I am bound to disclaim any connection with the book entitled "The Cruise of the Shenandoah, or the Last Confederate Cruisers." I am forced thus to obtrude my name upon the public, in consequence of it having been surmised by several of Captain Waddell's professed friends that I was the *real author* of Mr. Hunt's book.

From the extracts before me, I do not hesitate to assert that none of the language contained therein was written by me; and if Mr. Hunt obtained possession of my manuscript, he did so without my knowledge or consent, and has had the language altered to gratify his malice in publishing the grossest falsehoods in regard to his late commander.

On page 223 of Mr. Hunt's book, it is stated that when we received the intelligence of the defeat of our cause—from the captain of the English barque "Barracouta"—Capt. Waddell, in an address to the crew, promised them "to run the Shenandoah into Sydney, and then without their cognizance steered for another and more distant port." *Captain Waddell never made any such promise to the crew.* Of this I am positive, as I was an attentive listener to every word that the captain uttered on that occasion.

It is stated in Mr. H.'s book that the reason why Captain W. deceived his crew—in promising to run for Sydney, and soon after altering the course of the ship—was for the purpose "of securing a *considerable sum of money* which he (Capt. W.) knew to be lodged in the hands of one of our secret agents at Liverpool." How was it possible for the captain to know of such a deposit, when he had no means of receiving any communication from Liverpool for *thirteen months?* The absurdity of such a statement will readily be received.

On page 229, it is stated that a petition was signed by all the officers with the exception of *five*, of which five *Mr. Hunt claims to have been one.* Mr. H. is well aware that *such is not the fact.* Not being a commissioned officer, he was not called upon at any time for his opinion.

In regard to the allusion—on page 232—to extracts from a private letter which was published in some of the American newspapers, in which Capt. Waddell is represented as denouncing all his officers—without discrimination—*I*, as one of the *five* who supported the Captain in his determination to proceed to Liverpool, and who naturally felt aggrieved at such wholesale denunciation—was perfectly satisfied after hearing his explanation. The letter was addressed to a friend in the United States, and he, without the knowledge, and much to the surprise of the Captain, submitted it to the Editor of a newspaper, who by typographical distortion so rendered the language of it, as to seriously reflect upon the character of all the officers of the ship.—The letter, if published as sent by Captain W., could not have given offence to any of the officers.

Mr. Hunt charges Capt. Waddell—on page 261—with *dishonesty*, in having appropriated to himself funds set apart for the payment of the officers and crew. Mr. Hunt received over and above what was due him upon the ship's books, *fifty pounds sterling*—as did each of the other steerage officers. I have heard him acknowledge this fact, both in Liverpool and London.

There are many other misrepresentations in Mr. Hunt's book, which, after the statement above, it is needless to notice.

Respectfully, &c.,
FRED. J. MCNULTY, M. D.,
Late Act'g Ass't Surgeon,
C. S. S. "Shenandoah."

In a few days we shall recur to this subject, and present to the public a full and correct statement of the facts so maliciously perverted by Hunt, and in the mean time it may not be unimportant that those who have read his accusations should know somewhat of the character of the accuser. We have the fullest authority for declaring him to be entirely beneath the notice of an honorable man.

About the year 1857 he was detected in the forgery of a check upon a bank in Norfolk, and joined the U. S. Navy, shipping in an outward bound vessel to escape

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1867.

Disturbances in the South.

A great deal has been said from different points of view about the disturbances that have occurred in the South, and the politicians have tried to make political capital out of them. We hear much more, however, about riots and disturbances by the white people than about negro riots and outrages. The white man is condemned in the severest style, the negro treated tenderly and apologetically. Yesterday we published an account of a barbarous attack on and robbery of a family near Beaufort North Carolina, by a band of negro desperadoes. Every few days we receive accounts of similar or other outrages in different parts of the South by the blacks; but no further notice is taken of them than of the murders and robberies daily occurring at the North. If any of these ordinary incidents of crime, which occur everywhere, are the work of white men, then they are made the subject of denunciation and political agitation. The wonder is, not that there are disturbances in the South, but that there are so few. Looking at the dreadful ordeal that section of the country has passed through, at the complete disruption of the old order of things, and at the consequent social and political demoralization there, we are really surprised at the general order and general good conduct of the people of both races. It is unjust to condemn one race more than another for the same crimes, and especially is it unjust to make these exceptional cases, which occur in the North, as well as in the South, the ground for denouncing the white community.

New York *Herald*.

We have had occasion before to remark that without exception all the respectable organs of the Radicals at the North, with all their tirade against "rebels" and their abuse of "rebel papers," when laying aside their party bitterness and forgetting their sectional prejudice, have always given opinions in unison with the respectable papers of the South upon the effect, if not the cause, of present national political troubles. The *Herald*, from which we quote the above sensible and true paragraph, was one of the leaders in the vindictive abuse heaped upon Southern whites last year, in order to influence the elections then pending. No paper did more to bring upon the South the present condition of affairs, the natural and legitimate result of the recent legislation—legislation excused and justified by that and other papers by making any ordinary incident of crime, which occurs everywhere, if white men were truly or falsely charged therewith, the "subject of denunciation and political agitation."—For party purposes every ordinary transaction was magnified into a riot; isolated incidents were heralded as the prevailing conduct of whole districts; the ordinary frailties of *white* human nature were distorted into the blackest of crimes; and the exploits of *black* murderers and thieves excused or modified into peculiar eccentricities of the race: "the white man was condemned in the fiercest style, the negro treated tenderly and apologetically."

Now, that all these misrepresentations have brought about the present deplorable condition of affairs, fearing the certain and quick ruin of the country, these very journals stop their terrible noise or "aggravate their voices so, that they roar you as gently as any sucking dove." They now begin to admit that the Southern *whites* are not so *black* as they have been painted, and *vice versa*; or if unwilling to go so far in their admissions, certain irregularity of conduct and extraordinary demoralization in this section is to be expected, possibly excused, in view of the dreadful ordeal through which we have passed, of the complete disruption of the old order of things, and of the social and political revolution which has taken place.

This is true of the more respectable organs only of the party; those who really take an honest interest in the welfare of the country, and are not mortgaged, body and soul, for the success of the party. There are papers, even in North Carolina, that see nothing to be deplored in the Richmond riots, but are terribly alarmed for the peace and quiet of the country, on account of the wonderful leniency of General Swayne and Col. Shepherd in their management of the "rebel riot" at Mobile; that invoke the wrath of Congress upon State governments because "regulators" are permitted to roam at large, but do not even publish as a matter of news, the outrages committed by organized bands of "Red Strings" in the West or negroes in the East.

It is a matter for regret that in many portions of the South, as one of the many legacies of the war, there exist bands of desperadoes, white and black, Federal and Confederate, who defy all laws, civil and military, and by indiscriminate plunder, often by violence and murder, prove a terror to the peaceful and industrious citizens, numbers of whom, of both sexes and races, have become victims of their crimes. We have yet to learn, however, of the first organized body of whites, whose purpose is to make war upon blacks, or of the existence of any political organization of persons, who were formerly Confederate soldiers, to punish or injure others who may have differed from them in the past. But on the contrary, we have heard of bands of "loyalists" who have defied all laws and have sought and are visiting upon former Confederates all the terrors of Lynch law.

When it is considered what an ordeal this Southern country has passed through; the great political revolution which has made former slaves citizens; the poverty of the present and the unpromising uncertainties of the future, the general good conduct of our people is truly surprising, and there is not an honest, intelligent man, North or South, who will not acknowledge it. It may be well enough for politicians, whose waning fortunes warned them to risk all on the cast of a die, to pass a wholesale bill of Attainder, in spite of the Constitution, against the people of the Southern States, but there is not an honest Radical, especially those who have lived or visited the South, who does not know, that the reasons for the Act are as false as the result of the legislation has proved disastrous.

If the Conservatism which now finds its way into the Northern papers, had followed rather than preceded the elections, we might well have hoped that to-day the Union would have been reconstructed and the sectional troubles reconciled. We believe we now see in these utterances the silver lining to the dark cloud which has so long overshadowed our political skies, and threatened to pour upon us its collected wrath; we trust they are the glad harbingers of the honorable and final settlement of sectional divisions which the Northern people will decree at the ballot-box this Fall. National peace rather than Southern disturbances will be the slogan of the triumphant party, which will yet marshal the people of thirty-six equal States under the broad ægis of the Constitution.

Opinion of the Attorney General on the Right of Suffrage.

We published yesterday, in full, the elaborate opinion of Mr. Stanbery upon the right of suffrage in the Southern States under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. In the few remarks which the want of time and a hasty perusal only permitted us to make, we expressed some dissatisfaction at the incompleteness of the opinion. After a second reading we are even more dissatisfied than at that time. We had hoped that the publication of the carefully prepared opinion of the Chief Law Officer of the Government would have relieved the conscientious citizen from all doubt, especially as the Attorney General most emphatically declares, and one of the few points unequivocally decided, that the Board of Registrars has no power to refuse the citizen who applies to take the oath; thus making him the judge in the matter, answerable only to the proper tribunal in case of perjury. Such dubious expressions as "I am inclined to think," "I cannot bring myself to the conclusion," was not expected and will not satisfy the great majority of our citizens who are embraced in the doubtful cases. Whether the fault be with Mr. Stanbery or in the acts of Congress, so far as the great mass of the people are concerned, the effect is the same.

We are glad, however, that the Attorney General promises to clear up these doubts when the abstracts are prepared for the several States, which will exhibit all these officers and the duties which appertain to them. We trust he will not delay in preparing these abstracts, for the present opinion is almost devoid of general practical importance, as nine out of every ten persons, about whose status under the acts there was a doubt, are left in the same uncertainty as before.

The following are the points decided by the opinion. First as to registration of voters:

1st. The question of qualification or disqualification is fixed by registration.

2d. All persons whose names are on the register are allowed to vote, and no authority exists anywhere to change the register after it is completed.

3d. The registration must be completed before September 1st, 1867.

As to who can register, Mr. Stanbery decides:

1st. As to residence. A year's residence is required to *vote* but not to *register*. A person can register whether he has been a resident of the State a year or less, but he cannot vote, unless he has been a resident for one year upon the day of election.

2d. As to citizenship. Citizenship of the United States, as well as of the State, is required as a qualification of a voter. But of this the register cannot judge, and an alien can take the oath at his peril and subject to prosecution.

3d. As to age. Persons are not entitled to *register* unless they are twenty-one years of age *on the day they apply to register*.

4th. As to disfranchisement. Disfranchisement for participation in the rebellion, refers to the *recent* rebellion, but the mere fact of such participation in the rebellion or the commission of a felony, *does not, of itself, work a disfranchisement.* It must be ascertained by the judgment of a Court, or by a legislative act passed by competent authority. Disfranchisement of course follows a conviction in the Courts, either of the United States, or of a State, or a declaration by the laws of either.—There is no law of the United States which works disfranchisement as to the right of suffrage, by force of the act itself, nor does such a consequence follow from the conviction for treason, or conspiracy to commit treason, or for any other act of participation in rebellion. With the exception of Virginia, there is no statute in force in any of the ten States which are affected by the acts of Congress, which declares disfranchisement as to the right of suffrage, by the force of the act itself.

5th. As to offices or officers comprehended. Persons who, prior to or at the time the rebellion began, held any of the following offices, and afterwards participated in the rebellion, are disqualified from voting: Members of a State Legislature, members of Congress, members of Secession Conventions, Governors, Secretaries of State, Treasurers, Comptrollers and Judicial officers whose jurisdiction extends over the whole State, and military and civil officers of the United States.

Persons who held the following offices, whether they afterwards participated in the rebellion or not, are not disfranchised:—Militia and Municipal officers, Commissioners of Public Works, Directors of State Asylums, Banks and Railroads, Trustees of the Universities, Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds.

The status of persons who were Sheriffs, Clerks, Justices of the Peace and Constables, are not fixed, though the intimation is strongly held out that they are not disfranchised. The purpose of the law was rather to exclude the heads of the great departments of a State, legislative, judicial and executive, than to extend to the subordinates. So far as the legislative department is concerned the acts confine their operation to the higher functionaries, *the members* only, and it is safe to presume that the same policy of exclusion attaches rather to such officers as exercised functions of important trust in the executive and judicial departments than to those whose functions and duties are merely limited and subordinate. We cannot better explain the status of these officers than by quoting the opinion of Mr. Stanbery upon this point. He says:

"There is no part of my duty, in attempting to give construction to the laws, in which I find myself involved in such painful uncertainty, as in determining what officers outside of the classes already designated, come within the just range of exclusion. I have said, that in addition to the class of officers which clearly come within the terms of the act as judicial and executive officers of the State, and to those officers which comprehend militia officers, and municipal officers, who clearly are not within the terms of the act, there remain a vast body of officers whose status is in some way to be defined. These are known in popular language by such terms of description as county, township and precinct officers. Their name is legion. Their functions and duties are for the most part strictly local. Some of them, such as sheriffs and justices of county courts, have jurisdiction over the entire county; others are restricted to the smallest civil subdivisions. I have directed abstracts to be prepared for each of these States, which will exhibit all these offices and the duties which appertain to them, and the form of oath required.

I must reserve for further consideration after the abstracts are made, the question whether all of them, or if not all, what class of these officers come within the disqualification. As to all other executive or judicial officers who are not, in popular language, characterized as county officers, I incline to consider them as coming under the description of executive and judicial officers of a State, within the meaning of these laws."

These points embrace pretty much the questions of interest and importance settled or left in doubt by this opinion. The rest is taken up with what constitutes participation in the rebellion, and the oath and duties required of Registers. Most of our people participated in the one and are ineligible to the other, but in subsequent discussions and references to the duties of our people, the former of these subjects will be noticed and fully explained.

We hope our readers generally will preserve a copy of this document, so that future references thereto will be understood. We have all most important duties to perform, and between this and the time for the registration to begin under General Sickles' order, we shall endeavor to give such explanations as our judgment may lead us to, and which we can derive from sources we consider reliable, as will direct the conscientious and cautious citizen in the faithful discharge of the important duties devolving upon him.

Daily Journal, 29th.

Disfranchisement.

I now come to consider what is the meaning and scope of the disqualification arising upon that part of the oath which requires the person to state that he has not "engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof." I must here repeat what has been said before, that to work disqualification two elements must concur:

First. Holding the designated office, State or Federal, accompanied by an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and,

Second. Engaging in rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to its enemies. Both these must not only concur, but they must concur in the order of time mentioned.—First, the office and the oath, and "afterward" engaging in rebellion, or giving aid or comfort.—A person who has held an office within the meaning of this law, and has taken the official oath, and who has not *afterward* participated in a rebellion, may very safely take this oath; and so, too, the person who has fully participated in the rebellion, but has not prior thereto held an office and taken the official oath, may with equal safety take this oath.—*Mr. Stanbery's Opinion.*

We have so frequently referred to the fact that it requires *two* acts to disfranchise a person by operation of the Reconstruction Act, and the words of the oath to be taken before registration are so explicit upon this point, that we would deem further reference to be useless, were we not aware that many persons have been misled by a hasty or partial reading of the opinion of the Attorney General.

The party applying for registration must swear "that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, *and afterward* engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of the Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State to support the Constitution of the United States *and afterward* engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof." In both sections of the oath the connective *and* is used, not the alternative *or*, so that the person must fall under the double disqualification to be affected by the act. It makes no difference how often a person may have been a member of the Legislature or Congress, or how frequently he may have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States as an executive or judicial officer of a State, or as an officer of the United States, if he did not *afterward* engage in the late war, or give aid or comfort to those who did, he is in no way disqualified, and there can be no objection, moral or political, to his taking the oath.

On the other hand, it makes no difference how much a person may have engaged in the war, or given aid or comfort to those who did, this fact does not disfranchise him, unless *previous* to the war he had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States as a member of the Legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of a State, or as an officer of the United States. The Confederate officer or soldier who responded to the call of Governor Ellis in April, 1861, and surrendered with General Lee in April, 1865, is not deprived from voting, unless he had, *previous* to such enlistment, taken the oath of office in one of the prescribed positions already designated, nor will the most veteran member of the Legislature be disfranchised unless he *afterward* engaged in the war, or gave aid or comfort to those who did.

It then becomes a matter of interesting and important enquiry, "What is meant by *engaging in* the recent war and *giving aid or comfort* to those who did?" According to Mr. Stanbery, "*engaging* in insurrection" does not apply to conscripts who are presumed to have been forced.—Persons, however, may have *engaged* in the war without having actually levied war and voluntarily taken up arms, such as those who, as legislators or in other official positions, were engaged in the furtherance of the war, or those who, in their individual capacity, have done any overt act for the purpose of promoting the war; and also, such persons who, during the war, acted in an official capacity where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to its support, such as members of the Legislatures, Conventions and Congress during the war, diplomatic agents of the Confederate States, or such other officials whose duties more especially appertained to the support of the Confederate cause. Officers, whether judicial or executive, engaged in the preservation of order and enforcing the civil law, are not thus embraced, for, says the Attorney General, "The interests of humanity require such officers for the performance of such official conduct in time of war or insurrection as well as in time of peace, and the performance of such duties can never be considered as criminal."

So much for official participation. Individual participation is a different matter. The Confederate States, by its continuance and power, having taken the form of a *de facto* government, prescribed laws over the people within its territory and enforced obedience thereto. Consequently, some direct overt act, with the intent to further the war, is necessary to bring the party within the purview and meaning of this law. The person applying for registration is not required to clear himself from the charge of "disloyalty." The oath looks to the future and not to the past, and the disqualifications of the famous "test-oath" for past conduct as a disqualification to hold office, were purposely omitted in the present oath as to the right to vote.

The terms "aid or comfort" do not apply to the payment of Confederate taxes, or obeying the Confederate authorities, nor do they include acts of common humanity and charity. But voluntary contributions to Confederate loans, or to the organized supplies of food or clothing or other articles, except to hospitals, are to be classed with acts of "aid or comfort," and will work disqualification under the law, if such persons *previous* to the war held the designated offices, and *not otherwise*.

We have thus endeavored to present the above points decided by Mr. Stanbery. We regret he had not merely given his conclusions and withheld his reasons. The latter may or may not be good, the former, right or wrong, is the law which governs our action. We have learned to obey orders and laws, promulgated without explanation and enforced without reason.

STATE NEWS.

Davidson College.—This excellent institution has now a full board of instruction. The sixty-third session of the College began on the 3d of April last, and closes on the third Thursday of July next.

The Professors are all men of experience in their respective offices, and most of them have acceptably occupied similar chairs in other Colleges. The Faculty, now consists of Rev. G. Wilson McPhail, D. D., President. Professor of Moral Philosophy, Political Economy and Evidences of Christianity. Rev. E. F. Rockwell, A. M., Professor of Latin and of History. A. McIver, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. J. R. Blake, A. M., Chambers-Professor of Natural Science. Rev. J. M. Anderson, A. M., Troy, Professor of Mental Philosophy and English Literature. W. G. Richardson, A. M., Professor of Greek and Modern Languages.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

An Interesting Week in Raleigh.—Next week will be an interesting time in Raleigh.

The President and Chief Justice Chase will be here. Judge Brooks will hold his Court, and there will be a large number of distinguished persons in attendance.

The Republican State Committee will hold a meeting here on Wednesday, the 5th.

Our little city will, therefore, be a point of great attraction during the week.

Raleigh *Standard.*

Criminal Court for Craven County.—This Court commenced its session yesterday morning, Judge Green presiding.

C. C. Clark, Esq., Solicitor; William G. Brinson, Clerk; F. M. Harper Sheriff.

Solomon Hetherington, Foreman, of Grand Jury.

Judge Green charged the Grand Jury concerning the multifarious nature of the cases presented on the docket, in a deliberate and forcible manner, defining precisely the duties of the Grand Jurors.

Some preliminary business was transacted, and the Court in the afternoon, proceeded to the trial of Ferdinand Stanly and Violet Jasper, indicted for "Illegally living together as man and wife."

The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.—New Berne *Republican.*

Personal.—We had the pleasure of a visit, on yesterday, from our friend Peter M. Hale, Esq., of the firm of E. J. Hale & Son, New York. We are gratified to learn that the firm is doing a successful business. It certainly has every claim upon Southern patronage.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

And yet another Offer.—The Messrs. Wilson, of the excellent Wilson School, at Melville, Alamance, offer to furnish free tuition to the disabled young soldier, heretofore referred to in the Sentinel.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Arrest of Mr. McRae.—The Fayetteville News states that D. G. McRae, Esq., of that town, whose confinement at Fort Macon we have heretofore noticed, was arrested under orders from General Miles.

The Cotton Crop.—We learn from a merchant of this city, who has just returned from a visit to several of the Eastern counties of North Carolina, that the planters of that section have failed to get a stand of cotton, and many of them are now plowing up their cotton fields and planting corn.—The Spring has been backward; we may almost say there has been no warm weather; and the cold night winds have been very unfavorable to the cotton growth.—The young plant is one of the most tender which springs out of the ground; the seeds this year were much better than those obtainable last year and the year before; the plants came up finely, but in a short time turned down, grew white and died. We have often seen the same thing occur in cotton fields, when the seasons were unfavorable, cold and wet. It is now too late in the season to plant cotton; and hence, we understand, the crop of that section may not be expected to be as large as last year, when, from several of these counties, large amounts of cotton were exported, one county (Edgecombe) having produced 30,000 bales.—Norfolk *Day Book.*

Military Tribunal at New Berne.—We find the following order in the *Journal of Commerce:*

Headq'rs. Mil. Post of New Berne,
Second Military District,
New Berne, N. C., May 24, 1867.

Special Order
No. 26.

Under the provisions of Par. III, Circular of May 15th, 1867, from Headquarters Second Military District, a Military Tribunal to consist of the following named officers is hereby established to convene in the city of New Berne, N. C., on Monday, May 27th, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of J. W. Dey, (citizen,) and such other persons as may be properly brought before it, charged with violating Par. XII, of General Order No. 10, or Par. X, of General Order No. 12, Current Series from Headquarters Second Military District.

DETAIL FOR THE TRIBUNAL.

Br'vt. Major J. J. VanHorn, Capt. 8th U. S. Infantry.

Captain A. W. McKillipt, 2d Lieut. V. R. C.

1st Lieut. Bishop Aldrick, 8th U. S. Infantry.

B'vt. Major Andrew Coats, 1st Lieut. V. R. C., will be the recorder of the Tribunal.

The Tribunal will sit without regard to hours.

By Command of
Brevet Major J. J. VanHorn, U. S. A.
Thos. Wilhelm,
1st Lieut. 8th U. S. Inft.,
Post Adjutant.

RECONSTRUCTION.

OPINION OF THE Attorney General of the U. States

ON THE

Acts Reconstructing the Ten Southern States.

The Attorney General has prepared the following opinion upon the clauses of the Reconstruction Act with reference to voting and holding office. The provisions relative to the powers and duties of commanding officers, etc., will be considered in a future opinion:

Attorney General's Office, May 24th, 1867.

To the President—

Sir:—I have the honor to state my opinion upon questions arising under the act of March 2d, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States"; and an act of March 23d, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," upon which questions the military commanders of the districts in which those States are comprised have asked your instructions.

The first and most important of these questions may be thus stated: Who are entitled to vote, and who are disqualified from voting at elections provided for or coming within the purview of these acts? The first provision upon this subject is to be found in the fifth section of the original act, and declares the qualifications and disqualifications of voters for an election to be held for delegates to the proposed Constitutional Convention in each State, and for the election to be held for the ratification of the Constitution that may be framed by such Convention. That section provides that delegates to such Convention shall be elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law, and that the same qualifications so required for the election of delegates shall also be required upon the election for ratification. The proviso to this section also excludes from the right to vote for delegates to the Convention every person excluded from the privilege of holding office by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14th.

The sixth section provides "That until the people of the said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article, of said constitutional amendment. It is to be observed here that the qualifications of a voter are by the fifth section limited to the election of delegates to the Convention, and to the question whether such Convention shall or shall not be held, and that no qualification is declared for a delegate so to be elected; but by the sixth section the same qualifications as to a voter are required in all elections to any office under the existing provisional governments during their continuance, and as to the eligibility at such elections certain classes are excluded.

The first section of the supplemental act provides that "The Commanding General in each district shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, residents in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the original act. The person offering himself for registration is also required to take an oath, which for convenience I now divide into paragraphs or sections, preserving, as near as may be, the language of the act. He must swear or affirm as follows: First.—That he is a citizen of the State, and has resided in said State for —— months next preceding the day when he takes the oath, and that he now resides in the county of ——, or in the parish of ——, in said State. Second.—That he is twenty-one years old. Third.—That he has not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State, or of the United States. Fourth.—That he has never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. Fifth.—That he has never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. Sixth.—That he will faithfully support the Constitution, and obey the laws of the United States, and will to the best of his ability, encourage others so to do.

The second section of this act provides, that after the completion of this registration in any State, and after at least thirty days public notice of the time and places which the Commanding General shall appoint and direct, an election shall be held for delegates to a Convention, and a rule is given to fix the number of delegates to be elected, and the apportionment of these delegates in proper civil subdivisions, giving to each subdivision representation in the ratio of registered voters.

The third section provides, that at the election for delegates, registered voters shall vote for or against Convention.

The fourth section provides for an election to ratify the Constitution that may be passed by the delegates; and the right to vote at this election is confined to persons registered.

The sixth section provides that all elections in the States mentioned in said original act shall, during the operation of such act, be by ballot, and all officers, making said registration of voters, and conducting said elections, shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take an oath prescribed by the act of July 2d, 1862, entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office." The first consideration which requires my attention upon the question as to the right to vote arises upon the registration of voters, the question of qualification or disqualification is fixed by registration. No power is given to any other board, or any other authority, after registration is complete to change the registry. Persons whose names are admitted to registration are entitled to vote, subject to the limitation hereinafter mentioned, and none others.—This registration must be completed before the first day of September, 1867. The functions of the board, as a board of registration, cannot be extended beyond that fixed time, but after that the duties which remain to be performed by the officers composing the board are limited to holding and superintending the elections, and making proper returns to the Commanding General. This brings us to the direct question, Who are entitled to registration? First, As to citizenship and residence, no person is entitled to vote who shall not be resident in the State for one year previous to the day of election. It is not necessary that this previous residence for a year should exist at the time the person applies for registration. A person in all other respects entitled to vote is entitled to registration, although he has not at that time been a resident of the State for a full year.—For we find in the supplemental act that the oath, as to residence, does not require the applicant to swear that he has *then* been a resident for a year, but only requires him to state the number of *months* of his residence, contemplating a period less than, as well as a full term of, twelve months. Therefore, as to such a person, so registered, if it happen at any election subsequently to be held, that at the time of his residence, counting from the day of election, does not cover an entire year, he cannot vote at such election; for this supplemental act does not, as to residence, change the provisions of the original act, as it is expressly provided by it as to registration, that it shall include only those who are qualified to vote by the original act. To carry out the purposes of the law in this respect, as to residence, the board of registration should note opposite the name of the person, whose residence has not extended to the full term, the exact time of his residence. As to citizenship, qualification stated in the original act is citizenship of the State, but by the first clause, first section in the Supplemental act, registration is to be made of; male citizen of the United States and as to the oath, the applicant is only required to swear that he is a citizen of the State. I am of opinion that the phrase, citizen of the State, as used in the oath, is intended to include only such persons as are citizens of the United States and citizens of the State; and that an alien who has not been made a citizen of the United States cannot safely take the oath. But as the Board of Registration have only authority to administer the prescribed oath, they cannot require any further oath or proof as to citizenship; and if an alien, not made a citizen of the United States, takes the oath, he takes it at his peril, and is subject to prosecution for perjury. Second, as to age. No one is entitled to registration who is not at least twenty-one years of age on the day he applies for registration. In this respect, qualification as to age differs from qualification as to residence, and the fact that the majority must exist at the date of registration, it has relation to the day of registration and not to the day of a subsequent election. Third, next as to disfranchisement. I shall consider the various clauses of disfranchisement, according to order and division, into sections as herinbefore stated, and, first, as the general clause declaring disfranchisement. The fifth section of the orignal act, denies the right to vote to "such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law." The words here used, "in the rebellion," must be taken to mean the recent rebellion; but the Supplemental act enlarges the disqualification, and requires the applicant to swear that he has not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States. What then works a disfranchisement under these provisions? Whether we consider this disability as arising out of participation in a rebellion or commission of felony, the mere fact of such participation or commison of felonious offence does not of itself work disfranchisement. It must be ascertained by judgment of court or legislative act, passed by competent authority. Disfranchisement for felony committed against the laws of a State or United States, consequent on a conviction in courts either of the United States or of a State, or declared by the laws of either, would be fatal under these acts. I am not aware of any law of the United States which works disfranchisement as to the right of suffrage by force of the act itself, nor does such consequence follow from conviction for treason or conspiracy to commit treason, or for any other act of participation in rebellion. The provision in the Constitution of the United States as to treason against the United States does not declare what shall be the punishment on conviction of treason. That is left for Congress, with limitation,—that the corruption of blood shall not follow as a consequence, or any forfeiture, except during the life of the party.—Congress, in the exercise of its power to declare punishment has limited such punishment as a consequence of conviction to the penalty of death or imprisonment, and the manumission of slaves owned by the party, and to disqualification from holding any office under the United States. I am not advised of any statute now in force in either of these ten States, except perhaps in Virginia, which declares disfranchisement as to the right of suffrage by force of the act itself.

4th and 5th. The fourth and fifth sections may be considered together. The party applying for registration must swear, "That I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath, as a member of Congress of the United States or as an officer of the United States, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States; or as member of any State Legislature, or as executive, or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States; or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. In these clauses of the oath, in effect, stand disfranchisement beyond provisions of the original act, and the prior clauses of the oath itself in the important particular, that neither conviction nor judgment of court, nor an express legislative enactment is required to establish the fact of disfranchisement. In legal parlance disfranchisement under these clauses of the oath results from matters *in pais*, but in one respect these clauses limit the generality of the original act as to disfranchisement. The original act contemplates disfranchisement. Under these clauses it does not arise from participation in rebellion, alone, but other elements must concur—that is to say, holding certain offices or taking official oath by certain officers, and afterwards participating in rebellion against the United States.—The consideration of these two clauses leads to two distinct subject matters of inquiry. First, What offices or officers are comprehended? Second, What the acts amount to engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof? I will first consider what offices or officers are comprehended. As to some officers, there is no room for doubt. Members of a State Legislature, and members of Congress are clearly enough designated. The question might, however, arise, whether a Convention held in a State for framing or amendment of its Constitution would answer to a description of a State Legislature within the meaning of this act. Such a Convention, although it is clothed with legislative power, cannot properly be nominated a "State Legislature." And in the acts now under consideration a Convention and Legislature are expressly distinguished from each other, for they require the Constitution to be framed by a Convention, and they require the Legislature of the same State to adopt the constitutional amendment. When, then, in the same acts, they again use such phraze—Legislature of the State—they must be understood to use it in the same sense, and as distinguished from a Constitutional Convention. But as to those legislative bodies which passed ordinances of secession, by whatever name they may have been called, I am of opinion that their members are properly comprehended in this disqualifying clause; for I can imagine no official legislative position in which the duty of allegiance was more distinctly violated. The next, and more difficult enquiry is, who is to be considered an officer of the United States, or Executive or Judicial officer of any State, within the meaning of these clauses? Various classes of officers are here intended—State officers, Federal officers and Executive or Judicial officers. No legislative officer is mentioned except a member of a State Legislature, or member of Congress. The description used as to other officers are as to State officers, that they must be Judiciaor Executive, and as to a Federal officer, the terms Executive or Judicial are not expressed.—He is described simply as an officer of the United States. It has been shown that Federal officers and State officers are classified separately in the clauses of the act under consideration. I deem it profitable and conducive to a clear order to follow this classification. I shall accordingly first consider what State officers are included in the terms executive or judicial. This phraze is twice used in these clauses with the superadded description—in any State—in the first clause, and—of any State—in the second clause. I think the controlling term of descrip ion, if there is any repugnancy in the terms, must be the last, for that is used in the first clause and refers to others. Besides, it is the same term of description used in the act of Congress of 1789, declaring what State officers are required to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the third section of the constitutional amendment. Both use the same terms of description—executive and judicial officers of a State. The terms are so general and indefinite that they fail to express with sufficient certainty a designation of the persons intended to be reached. It is to be regretted in a matter of so much importance, that the rule of designation adopted as to members of Congress and a State Legislature has not been followed up; or if that were found impracticable, that some more definite general rule had not been declared. The uncertainty becomes manifest in the application of the law; and this uncertainty necessitates construction. The necessity for construction which arises from the generality of the law cannot be better stated than in the language of Plowden: "Though the words be general, they are to be reduced to a particularity by exposition made according to the intent of the act." Those statutes which comprehend all things in the letter, the sages of the law have expounded to extend but to some things. Those which generally prohibit all persons from doing such an act, they have interpreted to permit some persons to do it, and those which include every person in the letter, they have adjudged to reach some persons only—all founded upon the intent—collected by considering the cause and necessity of the act and comparing one part with another; and sometimes by foreign circumstances. I deem it proper here to fix some clear ideas of the general intent of the acts, and by what rule of construction, strict or liberal, that the intent may best be arrived at. The intent as expressed is to enable the people of each of these States to frame a Constitution for the State by the exercise of the right of suffrage. There are clauses of the act giving the right by general terms of description to the people generally and especially to those who have never enjoyed the right before. There are other clauses of the act which, by general terms, take away this right of suffrage from those who have always enjoyed it. The rule of construction as to the clauses which give the right must be liberal, and as to them the general terms are not to be restricted; but as to those clauses which derogate from the existing right the rule of construction must be strict, that none should be excluded who are not clearly within the letter and intent of the act. I begin, then, with the enquiry, whether officers of the military of a State are embraced within these terms of description; and I have no doubt that they are not. Certainly Congress, as to the officers of a State was not content to use the term at large, and without qualification, but as we see, intended to qualify the usual words to manifest that intent, would have been adopted, and the terms would have been the judicial and the executive, the civil or military officers of the State. Accordingly we find, when that was the purpose, as we see it was in the third section of the constitutional amendment, known as article fourteen, Congress expressed that purpose very clearly, that section provided that no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as Executive or Judicial Officer of a State, who having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. This third section is expressly referred to more than once in these acts—it is made in fact part of these acts—its language is followed, word for word, in these disqualifying clauses, as far as was possible, except in the particular in which one is made to apply it to eligibility, and the other to the right to vote. When, therefore, we find that Congress, in declaring what persons shall be disfranchised from holding any office, expressly includes military as well as civil officers, as in the third section of the amendment, and in providing what persons shall be disfranchised from voting, who held any office, omit to mention military officers, we cannot escape the conclusion that military officers were not here within their contemplation. It is possible to imagine a case in which the constitution, from the laws in *pari materia*, has a mere cogent application; for it is evident here that the law maker, in framing disqualifications of the voter, took special cognizance of the third section of the amendment and weighed it word by word, following it literally for the most part, and rejecting, deliberately, the very word intended to embrace a military officer. It must be borne in mind that we are here considering the class of military officers who were such prior to the rebellion, when the office was lawful, and who were known as officers of the militia—not that class who became military officers during the rebellion. As to this last class they all come under that other clause of disqualification which applies to participation in the rebellion. Second. Having the enquiry thus circumscribed to civil officers, the question recurs: What civil officers are to be brought within the terms of executive or judicial officers of a State? They clearly include, so far as executive officers are concerned, all such officers as are generally known by the proper description of State officers, or officers of a State. In one sense, and in a popular sense, the description of executive officers of a State is applicable to a well known class—the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary, and State officials proper, who exercise their executive functions at the seat of Government. I am not prepared to say that only these proper State officials come within this term of description; nor am I prepared, as to judicial officers of a State, to limit the description to Judges of courts whose jurisdiction extends over the entire State. I must content myself in saying of these officers, executive or judicial, that they are clearly within the meaning of the law.

Now, changing the inquiry from an affirmative to a negative process, such officers as usually pass under the description, municipal, do not come within the purview of the act—such as officers of cities, towns, villages and subordinate municipal divisions, whether their functions are executive or judicial, as is sometimes the case where the same officer acts in both capacities. Outside of these two represen tative classes, the first of which is clearly *within*, and the last of which is clearly *without* the purview of the clauses, we find in each of these States a post officer whose status is, in some way, to be determined. It is possible here to proceed by way of enumeration and to distinguish by name all these who are included, and all those who are excluded. All that can be done is to establish some rules. I feel the necessity of circumspection here, in saying who are included within the disfranchisement, rather than in saying who are not included, for where there is doubt according to the rule of construction, which has been referred to, that doubt must be solved in favor of, rather than against the right of the voter. The exclusion is all comprehensive as to time, and applies not only to those who were in office when the rebellion commenced, but those who have held the prohibited offices at any previous time, although they may have ceased to hold such office an indefinite number of years prior to the rebellion. It is founded on the idea of a breach of official trust to the State as the author or donor of the trust. It is founded on the idea of a breach of trust not arising merely from allegiance as a citizen, but duty to the State, in direct official relation to that State, and through that to the Federal government, so far as this act designates by name the persons who violated such a trust. It is that class to whose keeping the trust is especially confided, that may be persons who were clothed with the legislative power. Whereas in this instance there is purpose of exclusion on a common ground, and one class is designated as coming within the purpose, and their classes are left indefinite, and only to be ascertained by construction. It is allowable to find the indefinite class by the rule of assimilation. We see then in this law a purpose of exclusion as to the three great departments of a State, Legislative, Judicial and Executive. We see farther, that as to the Legislative department, made up of a Legislative body composed of numbers, and various officers appertaining to such a body as a Legislature. The exclusion is only of the higher functionaries of that body—the members—and is not carried to its subordinate officers. The terms of exclusion are not the members and officers of a State Legislature, but simply the members of a State Legislature. As, therefore, the exclusion in the Legislative department has effect only upon the highest class in that department, it is safe to say the same policy of exclusion attaches rather to such officers as exercised functions of important trust in the Executive and Judicial departments, than to those whose functions and duties are merely limited and subordinate. I have already called attention to the comprehensiveness of these exclusions as to time. Now to declare them equally comprehensive as to persons and to say, that they embrace all officers, large and small, coming in any sense within the description of Executive or Judicial offic

States the same oath was required as to members of the Legislature, and the Executive and Judicial officers of the State. This brings me to the question, who is to be considered an officer of the United States, within the meaning of the clause under consideration?

Here the term officer is used in its most general sense and without any qualification as to Legislative, or Executive, or Judicial; and I think, as here used, it was intended to comprehend military as well as civil officers of the United States who had taken the prescribed oath. Inasmuch as the violation of the official oath and the official trust has relation to fealty to the United States, which is broken by rebellion against the United States, the reason is apparent for including all officers of the United States and for making the disfranchisement more general and comprehensive as to them—standing as they do in more direct relation and trust to the United States than the officers of a State.

I now come to consider what is the meaning and scope of the disqualification, arising upon that part of the oath which requires the person to state that he has not engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. I must here repeat what has been said before, that to work disqualification, two elements must concur. First, Holding the designated offices, State or Federal, accompanied by an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and Second, Engaging in rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to its enemies. Both these must not only concur, but they must concur in the order of time mentioned. First, The office and the oath, and afterwards engaging in rebellion or giving aid or comfort. A person who has held an office within the meaning of this law, and has taken the official oath, and who has not afterwards participated in a rebellion, may very safely take this oath; and so, too, the person who has fully participated in the rebellion, but has not prior thereto, held an office and taken the official oath may, with equal safety, take this oath.

My duty here is simply one of construction. I do not deem it proper to enter upon any question of the constitutionality of this part of this act. Taking it as granted for the purpose of construction, that Congress has the right to impose such an oath, it is not only allowable but imperative, that I keep in view its essential characteristics.

It is something more than a legislative act, in derogation of an existing right. It is in effect a law which takes away an existing right, as a consequence of acts done at a prior time, and which, at the time they were done, entailed no such consequences. In the late cases before the Supreme Court of the United States upon the test oath, prescribed by an act of Congress to be taken by lawyers, by which the exclusion from the right to practice their profession was made to arise upon prior participation in the rebellion, the court says: "As the oath prescribed cannot be taken by these parties, the act, as against them, operates as a legislative decree of perpetual exclusion, and exclusion from any of the professions or any of the ordinary avocations of life for past conduct, can be regarded in no other light than as a punishment for such conduct. The exaction of the oath is the mode provided for ascertaining the parties upon whom the act is intended to operate, and, instead of lessening, increases its objectionable character. All enactments of this kind partake of the nature of bills of pains and penalties."

The Court further says: "The deprivation of any rights, civil or political, previously enjoyed, may be punishment. The circumstances attending, and the causes of the deprivation determining this fact." The characteristics of this clause of the acts are therefore retrospective, penal and puritive. Of course there can be no question as to the rule of construction which is here to be applied. Those who are expressly brought within its operation cannot be saved from its operations. Where, from the generality of terms of description or for any other reason a reasonable doubt arises, that doubt is to be resolved against the operation of the law, and in favor of the voter. What acts then within the meaning of the law, make a party guilty of engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof? The language here comprehends not only late rebellion, but every past rebellion or insurrection which has happened in the United States. So too, it comprehends every foreign war in which the United States has at any time been engaged. The first part of the sentence covers the case of domestic war existing in the form of rebellion or insurrection; whilst the last part applies to foreign war. The words "giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States" are the same used in the constitutional definition of treason, and the enemies there meant must be taken to be foreign enemies. These words, originally found in the early statutes of England against treason, have received that settled interpretation in England and American Courts. They are used in this act without any qualification, and we give them their full force and application when they are made to apply to adherence, or giving aid and comfort to foreign enemies. Such an act as to the breach of the oath, or duty of allegiance, stands upon the same policy of disqualification as engaging in rebellion, or civil war. A person, therefore, who gave aid and comfort to our enemies in the war with Great Britain of 1812, and in the war with Mexico in 1847, would, in that particular, come within this clause. In laying down this rule I do not forget that, for certain purposes, and in a certain sense, every citizen in the rebel States, during the late rebellion, is to be considered a public enemy, as in respect to the liability of his property to capture as prize of war; and in respect to various acts of Congress passed during the rebellion, which, as to property, declare its liability to capture, forfeiture, or confiscation, when used in aid of the late rebellion. But, wherever, in any of these acts of Congress, these terms —aid and comfort—are used in any other than the commonly received acceptation of some qualification or description is added to make them apply to the rebellion; nevertheless, although I strongly incline to think that the aid and comfort here mentioned should be strictly confined to its acknowledged legal interpretation, I am not quite prepared to say that Congress may not have used it as applicable to the rebellion. I shall, therefore, allow it due weight in the next enquiry in giving a construction to the clause now to be considered.

We are now to inquire what is meant by engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States. The force of the term—to engage—carries the idea of active, rather than passive, conduct, and of voluntary, rather than compulsory, action. Take, as an instance, a rebel soldier, compelled to service by force of conscription; take as another instance, the case of a slave, who, by the command of his master, or by military order, has served in the ranks or aided in the construction of military works. It would be an abuse of language to hold that, in these instances, the parties have "engaged" in rebellion within the meaning of that word, as used in this law. But, whilst in my opinion a conscript or slave forced into the ranks or other military service, is not included, it does not follow that other classes than those who actually levied war and voluntarily joined the ranks of the rebels, are to be excluded; taking it to be clear that in the sense of the law, persons may have engaged in the rebellion without having actually levied war, or taken up arms. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose; or persons who, in their individual capacity, have done any overt act for the purpose of promoting the rebellion, may well be said in the meaning of the law to have engaged in rebellion. All persons who, during the rebellion, acted in an official capacity, where the duties of office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of rebel legislatures, and of the rebel Congress, and rebel conventions; diplomatic agents of the rebel Confederacy, or such other officials whose duties more especially appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to come within the terms of exclusion. Officers in those rebel States who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but in preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in the rebellion. The interests of humanity require such officer for the performance of such official conduct in time of war or insurrection, as well as in time of peace; and the performance of such duties can never be considered as criminal.

I cannot bring myself to the conclusion that Congress could have meant that such purely civil and necessary offices involved the incumbent in the guilt of insurrection. Nothing but the most cogent language, such as was used in the test oath for lawyers, could manifest such a purpose. The Supreme Court, in construing that test oath, and in reference to the clause to which I have alluded, uses this language:

"The third clause applies to the seeking and acceptance, or exercise, not only of offices created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, but also of any of those offices which are required in every community, whether in peace or war for the administration of justice and preservation of order."

I find no such purpose in the use of any of the terms of the act now under consideration. I am accordingly of opinion, that holding a simple judicial office or other Executive officers, orpublic employments as are of purely civil character, such as county offices, municipal offices, and all others of like nature, which were not created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, and which did not involve the performance of duties expressly in furtherance of rebellion, do not, within the meaning of this part of the oath, fix on the incumbent the guilt of engaging in the rebellion.

So much for official participation. I now recur to what amounts to individual participation in the rebellion. In the attempt to arrive at classes of persons, or of acts intended to be comprehended in the matter of engaging in rebellion, we must have due regard to the subject matter. Undoubtedly, although every rebellion against the United States is comprehended, it is the late rebellion which almost, if not altogether, can be said to be the proper subject matter. A rebellion which extended over eleven States of the Union, involving more or less millions of their people, continuing for more than four years, and maintained by a vast military authority, which, as to all these people for a time, as to most of them during its continuance, excluded them from all protection under the lawful government. The obligations of allegiance, when thus separated from the corresponding right of protection, and the breach of that allegiance, are necessarily modified under such circumstances. The obligation is less stringent, and a breach of that obligation less reprehensible than in cases of temporary or local insurrection. Nor must we forget that, throughout the rebel States, there were large classes of their population more or less opposed to the rebellious movement, and who were yet more or less necessarily involved in its support,

I have already said that the language used in this act, as to participation, carries the idea of voluntary participation; and I am satisfied that these considerations, growing out of the nature of the rebellion, induced Congress to use the word "engage" in the sense of voluntary participation. When an insurrection, by its continuance, takes the form of a *de facto* government, and prescribes and enforces laws over the people within its territory, individual rights and obligations undergo an inevitable modification, and the rightful and displaced authority, when it again comes into place, must, in a measure, accommodate its actions to circumstances, and consider many things as rightfully done, which, in a mere insurrection, would have no color of legality. This principle is recognized by all civilized nations. It has been especially enforced in England by statute, and by the decisions of courts as early as the reign of Henry the Seventh. Obedience to the *de facto* government, established under a usurping monarch, has been held not to involve a subject in the guilt of treason to the lawful King. Giving due weight to these well established principles, I proceed with the inquiry.

I am of opinion that some direct overt act, done with the intent to further the rebellion, is necessary to bring the party within the purview and meaning of this law. Merely disloyal sentiments or expressions are not sufficient. The person applying for registration is not required to clear himself from the taint of disloyalty. The meaning of Congress here becomes yet more evident when we look at the last clause of the prescribed oath. He is required to swear that he "will faithfully support the constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability, encourage others so to do."

This part of the oath is not exculpatory, but promisory. It looks to the future, and not to the past; and the purpose is here manifest to omit, as to the right to vote, the disqualification from the right to exercise office—where acts of common humanity and charity cannot be considered as involving the party in participation in the rebellion.

So, too, are forced contributions by the rebel authorities, or the compulsory payment of taxes in aid of the rebel cause. It would involve the person, and it must work disqualification under this law. Voluntary contributions in furtherance of the rebellion, or subscriptions to the rebel loans, and even organized contributions of food or clothing, or necessary supplies, except of a strictly sanitary character, are to be classed with acts which d squalify.

THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION.—The original act contains no provision as to the manner and time for holding elections for delegates to a Convention, or ratification of the Constitution framed by that Convention, or for other purposes.

The first section of the supplemental act provides, that a registration of the voters shall be made before the first of September, 1867.

The fourth and subsequent sections provide for the means by which this registration is to be effected. The Commanding General is directed to appoint as many Boards of Registration as may be necessary, consisting of three loyal officers, or persons, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make returns to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election. And upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof, and if a majority of votes given on that question shall be for a Convention, the Commanding General, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in Convention, at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said Convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the Convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed, or to be appointed, by the Commanding General, as herein before provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the notice thereof, to be given by said Convention, and return thereof shall be made to the Commanding General of the district.

The sixth section provides that all elections in the States mentioned in said act, to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States, shall, during the operations of said act be by ballot, and all officers making said registration of voters, and conducting the said elections, shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2nd, 1862, entitled "an act to prescribe an oath of office." *Provided*, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishmennt of wilful and corrupt perjury. The only oaths prescribed by this act are the oath to be taken by the person applying for registration, and the oath to be taken by the persons composing the board of registration. The duties of the board are first to make and complete the registration, and to superintend the elections.

The first question is as to the duties and poyers of the board in making and completing the registration. The first section provides, that the Commanding General shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county, or parish, in the State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation.

By this oath the person applying for registration must swear or affirm to every qualification provided for by the original act—for the first question which arises here is whether any other oath can be required of the person applying for registration, or any oath can be administered to any other person or persons touching the qualifications of the applicants by the board of registration. The last clause of this first section provides as follows: "Which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer." The oath here referred to is the oath to be taken by the person applying for registration. I have very carefully examined all the provisions of this act, and I can find no authority for any other oath to be taken by any one touching the qualification of the applicant for registration but only this oath. I am clearly of opinion that any other oath touching the qualifications of the applicant would be extra judicial and without authority, and that false swearing could not be assigned as perjury upon such unauthorized oath, especially as the provision to the sixth section above quoted, which declares what false swearing shall amount to perjury is expressly limited to "any oath in this act prescribed."

In arriving at this conclusion I have given due weight to that part of the first section of the act which declares that the registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation.

If we read these words by themselves without regard to the other provisions of the act, the impression is made that two things must concur to authorize the registration of the applicant: First, that he actually possesses the qualifications required by the original act, and find that he is required by this oath to swear to every one of these qualifications, and that no authority is anywhere given to enter upon any other inquiry as to his qualifications, or to administer any other oath to him, or any oath to any other person touching his qualifications, and that his oath, and his oath alone, is punished with perjury. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the oath itself is the sole and only test of the qualification of the applicant.

When, therefore, a person applies to the board for registration the power of the board is confined to the administration of the prescribed oath, and if the applicant takes that, his name must go upon the registry. The board cannot enter upon the inquiry whether he has sworn truly or falsely.—That inquiry must be reserved to the court which may afterwards have jurisdiction to try him on an indictment for perjury. Next, as to the duties of the board after the registration is completed.

They are to superintend the election and make return of the votes, list of voters, and of the persons elected, to the Commanding General. It is very clear from these provisions that in superintending these elections, the duty of the Board is to receive the votes of the persons whose names are upon the registration, and to reject all others. There is no provision anywhere to surcharge or falsify, or to add a single name to the registration, or to erase a single name which appears upon it.

Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Baptist Church of North Carolina.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President. Prayer by Mr. T. J. Wilson.

The committee to nominate a Board of Missions reported the following nominations: Revs. T. E. Skinner, J. K. Howell and J. D. Hufham and Messrs. J. G. Williams, T. M. Hughes, W. J. Palmer, and B. P. Williams.

On motion the nominations of the committee were confirmed and the Board, as recommended elected.

The committee appointed to nominate a Board of Education placed the names of the following gentlemen in nomination: Revs. W. M. Wingate, D. D., W. Royall, W. T. Walters, W. T. Brooks and W. B. Royall and Messrs. J. H. Fort and A. F. Purefory, who were, on motion, elected.

The special order of the hour, the report of the committee on Church Extension, was taken up and read. It is as follows:

Your committee, feeling the importance of the subject committed to them for consideration, beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved That we recommend to our churches the importance of building houses of worship in our destitute regions, and that they contribute severally, according to their ability, to accomplish this object.

Resolved, That an opportunity be given to listen to a statement of the condition and wants connected with the building of the First Baptist Church in this city.

Rev. Mr. Young then addressed the Convention, reviewing briefly the history of the building of the new church of his congregation, now in course of construction, the struggles which had been made in its behalf, a statement of the present inabilty of the congregation to complete this work, and an appeal to the Pastors of the several churches to apply to those committed to their care in this behalf.

Remarks were also made on this subject by Rev. Messrs. Hardwick, Repiton, Jordan and others, all of quite a lengthy nature, which occupied nearly the entire afternoon.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Rev. John Mitchell offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That we will recommend to our Churches that they cordially welcome Brother Young, or any agent of the Church in Wilmington who will visit us for the purpose of raising funds, to aid in the completion of said Church.

It was here announced that the members of this body are invited by Alex. Oldham, Esq., to attend an excursion down the river gotten up for their benefit, on Monday next.

On motion this invitation was accepted, and the thanks of the Convention tendered Mr. Oldham.

After prayer, by Rev. Dr. Wingate, the Convention adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, May 25.

The Convention was called to order by the President. Prayer by the Rev. J. K. Howell.

The roll was called; the proceedings of the previous day were read, and, on motion, adopted.

The committee appointed to recommend the time and place of holding the next annual Convention made a report, and it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the next session of this Convention shall be held at Goldsboro', on Wednesday before the third Sunday in October next.

Rev. J. B. Soloman offered the, following which were adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks are due and hereby tendered to the accommodating editors of the *Journal* and *Dispatch*, of this place, for their kind and faithful reports of the proceedings of this Convention during its sessions.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to the gentlemen who have so patiently and kindly reported our proceedings.

The special order of the hour, the report of the committee on Relations to the Freedmen, was taken up and read. It is as follows:

Your committee, to whom was referred the consideration of our relation to our colored brethren, have had the same under consideration, and would most respectfully submit the following as the result of their deliberations:

While it has *ever* been our desire to afford the most efficient instruction to the colored people in our midts, in the doctrines of the gospel, and while we have heretofore employed such means as the relation then existing between the two races seemed to demand, and while we have reason to believe that our Heavenly Father has crowned and blessed these means to the salvation of many of our former, slaves, yet we feel that much remains for us to do in supplying this people with the word of eternal life.

Your committee are of the opinion that a manifestation of the spirit of the gospel towards our brethren in Christ of this race is the solemn duty of this Convention. It remains for *us* to mould their future character and give direction to their future labors for the salvation of souls. It also remains for us to extend to them a manifestation of the christian sympathy which we now feel and have ever felt towards them, and thus help them to rise to higher usefulness in the cause of Christ. To this end we most earnestly recommend our brethren throughout the State to use all christian means for elevating our colored brethren in the scale of religious and intellectual being, to sympathize with them in their efforts to erect houses of worship in the organization of Sunday Schools especially, and in a general way to see that their spiritual interests are looked after.

We recommend to our Pastors and Ministers that they assist by their advice and counsel the efforts of colored brethren who feel it their duty to preach the gospel, to fit themselves for the greatest possible usefulness in the christian ministry. We recommend also, that our Board of State Missions be instructed to use every effort to furnish them with the Word of Life.

Your committee would further suggest that as serious difficulties and embarrassment may frequently arise as to the *relation* our colored brethren shall sustain to our ecclesiastical bodies, and as it is desirable that as much uniformity should exist on this point, as is consonant with our polity, that we recommend to our brethren throughout the State the adoption of the following general principles of action, according to the implied instructions, as your committee understood it, in regard to the first form.

1. That whenever application is made for individual membershlp in a Church, the Church shall decide upon its cause of action in this, as in other cases, by its own judgment as to the merits of the particular case.

2. In like manner we recommend that when application is made by a *colored Church* for membership in any of our Associations, that the action of the Association be determined by the merits of the case, as heretofore practiced by our Associations.

3. In each and every case we recommend that our brethren shall deport themselves towards this race in the most liberal Christian spirit, remembering the divine declaration that "we are all one in Christ."

Rev. J. D. Hufham offered the following, amendatory to the measures recommended in the report:

1. That they be encouraged in all cases to form separate organizations, Churches and Associations.

2. That our brethren generally should recognize and assist them in doing this, and in preserving Gospel order, and in establishing and keeping up day schools and Sabbath schools, and such other institutions as have for their object to promote the spiritual and intellectual well-being of the race.

3. That our Pastors may labor usefully in giving instruction to colored brethren, who have already entered the Ministry, or who may have it in contemplation.

The report was finally adopted as amended after lengthy and prolonged discussion, in which many of the members participated.

After prayer by Rev. F. M. Jordan, the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met according to adjournment and was called to order by the President. Prayer by Rev. A. Paul Repiton.

Mr. T. M. Hughes, from the Sunday School and Publication Board, made the following report:

The Sunday School and Publication Board, located in the city of Raleigh, beg leave to submit the following report:

The Board regret that for want of funds they have been unable to extend their operations to an extent commensurate with the necessities of the denomination.

They have appointed several agents to canvass the State, but they have all failed to raise a sufficient amount to pay their individual expenses.—The Board purchased some months ago in Philadelphia, books to the amount of one thousand dollars—two-thirds are now on hand. The Board also owe a balance for rent of a Depository and to agents, which, with the amount due the Depository of Philadelphia, makes the total indebtedness of the Board—less certain debts regarded as good and collectable—about one thousand dollars, for which the Board is held responsible, and they being unwilling to increase their responsibility, would therefore suggest to the Convention the propriety of discontinuing the Sunday School and Publication Board, and that hereafter we cooperate in this important work with the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The report was, on motion, adopted, but subsequently a motion was made to reconsider, which was carried.

The report was then amended by striking out that portion which refers to the discontinuance of the Board, and was adopted as amended.

Rev. Mr. Purefoy then moved that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the reorganization of this Board, and report as soon as practicable.

The Chair appointed on this committee, Rev. Mr. Purefoy, and Rev. Drs. Brooks and Wingate.

The committee on Obituaries here made a report, which was adopted, but its lengthy character prohibits publication.

This committee also reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Memoir of that faithful and devoted servant of God, Rev. J. L. Pritchard, written by our brother, Rev. J. D. Hufham, and that we recommend said Memoir to the attention of our Churches and brethren throughout the State.

Resolved, That we recommend that each member of this Convention shall procure a copy of said Memoir.

Rev. J. B. Hardwick, on behalf of the committee on Periodicals, made a report commending the *Biblical Recorder*, published at Raleigh, and several Sunday School papers published at various points, to the patronage of the several Churches entitled to representation in this Convention.

The report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Wingate moved to reconsider the report of the committee on Relations to the Freedmen, adopted after amendment at the morning session. Carried.

The same getleman then moved that the report be so amended as to strike out the words "in all cases," and substitute "whenever practicable." Carried.

Rev. Mr. Purefoy, from the committee appointed to take into consideration the re-organization of the Sunday School Board, recommended that the Board hereafter be composed of the following gentlemen: T. M. Hughes, John Armstrong, Jno. G. Williams, J. C. Marcum, W. D. Williams and J. M. Pool. This report was, on motion, adopted.

Rev. Mr. Hardwick offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with pleasure that Rev. N. W. Wilson has opened a Music School at Chapel Hill. We cordially recommend this enterprise to the people of North Carolina, as eminently worthy of liberal patronage.

Rev. W. H. Jordan, in a few remarks paid a touching tribute to the memory of the late Rev. John L. Pritchard, and urged the Convention to lend its influence to the sale of his Memoir, the proceeds of which are for the benefit of the family of the subject of the Memoir.

Rev. J. L. Carroll offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the brethren and friends of Wilmington, or their generous hospitality during the present session; also to the several railroad and steamboat companies for the favor extended in the matter of transportation.

A motion to hold a night session was lost.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Solomon, all other business awaiting the action of the Convention was committed to the Executive Board.

On motion, the Convention adjourned, after prayer by Rev. Dr. Dargan.

The final adjournment and closing exercises of the Convention will take place Sunday night.—No other business will be brought forward.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Deep River Coal Region—Letter from the State Geologist.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JONATHAN WORTH,
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA:

SIR:—Inasmuch as everything relating to the condition and resources of our State has an immediate interest and value, I have thought it worth while to submit to you, and, if you think fit, to the public, some observations suggested by a week's tour in the Deep River coal region, from which I have just returned.

As the general geological features and mineralogical characteristics of that section are well known, I shall confine myself mainly to a few points less familiar to the public.

Of course one sees here the same stagnation of business and suspension of work which are observable everywhere;—no coal raising, no iron making, furnaces out of blast, pits full of water or fallen in, machinery and buildings falling into decay and ruin. The spasmodic activity and energy which the last years of the war witnessed all vanished; the extensive works planned and in large part executed at the Gulf, at Egypt, at Endor and at Ore Hill abandoned; furnaces, foundries, rolling mills all silent, the dams and locks of Deep River, many of them, broken, undermined and washing away, and all useless and unused; the Chatham R. R. lying unfinished. its cross ties rotting before they are laid down;—these things present a picture which suggests anything but pleasant meditations, and press the inquiry, why so much waste, stagnation and decay?

It would perhaps be less profitable to discuss this question than to state some reasons why these things should not be so.

That coal of good quality and in large quantity exists here, there can remain no doubt. That iron of good quality, and in any abundance, can be produced here is not only evident from the character and quantity of the ore of Buckhorn, Ore Hill and elsewhere, but has been demonstrated practically by the operations at Ore Hill, Endor and other points.

A large body of bituminous shales is associated with the coal, which yields a heavy per centage of Kerosene Oil.

The water power furnished by the works of the Deep River Navigation Company is practically unlimited. And the forests will furnish material for charcoal indefinitely. These are mere re-statements of facts well known. The only condition wanting to the sucessful establishment of manufactures is facility of transportation,—ready access to market. And there is an outlet to the seabcard at Wilmington already open, by railroad to Fayetteville and thence by the Cape Fear. Ten or fifteen thousand dollars will put the navigation of Deep River above Buckhorn Falls in fair condition, so as to re-establish completely the communication between the ore banks and coal pits and furnaces. And the Chatham railroad which furnishes connection with Raleigh and the whole middle and western portion of the State, is graded to Deep River, (with the exception of one or two miles) and the cross ties delivered for half the distance. These facts certainly justify the conclusion that it would require very little enterprise or capital to change the whole aspect of this business, and to inaugurate for North Carolina that career of manufacturing activity and prosperity to which reason and her abounding natural resources have long invited, and interest and necessity now irresistibly impel her.

But besides and beyond these so well known facts, there are still other points which give an additional interest to this section.

It may be taken for granted that so far as North Carolina is to remain an agricultural State, our agriculture is to proceed upon an entirely new system. We must adopt what is called the system of "high farming." We cannot afford to expend annually upon land whose yearly cost is 25 or 30 cents per acre, labor worth 5 or 6 dollars, for a yield of grain worth 7 to 10 dollars, the soil itself losing 10 to 25 per cent. of its value with each crop removed. We shall calculate better, now that we are obliged to know what labor costs. A very simple calculation, of which the rudest farmer among us is capable, will show that by making our land worth 2 to 3 dollars per acre yearly, and expending 5 or 6 more in fertilizers, the same labor will yield ten times as much;—instead of a profit of nothing, or 2 or 3 dollars per acre, we shall have 25 to 30 dollars. There is a very gratifying evidence of a prevalent disposition to adopt at once a new system of tillage, in the fact that there has been a larger importation and more general use of concentrated manures in the State since the close of the war, (probably indeed, within the last 12 months) than in all previous years together. But it will soon be found imprudent and unsafe to rely entirely, or even mainly, upon foreign sources of supply, and that we must produce within our own bounds the bulk of the manures necessary to the permanent improvement of our soils. Guanos and superphosphates will not suffice. These, alone, will be found to be largely stimulative, and therefore exhaustive. It has been abundantly demonstrated that "the farmer, by aiding the agencies which improve the chemical and physical condition of his land, can obtain much more abundant crops than by supplying nutritive matters." The two most efficient agencies for these purposes are drainage and lime.

The action of lime is complex and manifold. This is not the place to discuss that subject. But it is not easy to over-estimate its importance. And since, in the quantities in which it is required, it cannot be transported to great distances, we must depend for the supply of it upon the stores which nature has laid up within our borders. The sea-bound counties are generally well supplied with marl. From the Catawba river Westward, there are frequent beds of limestone. In the intermediate region, nearly 200 miles in extent, East and West, the absence of lime is a serious drawback to all farming operations. It is a matter of some interest, therefore, to find that in the sandstone formation of Chatham there is a bed of marl, or calcareous shell, of considerable horizontal extent and vertical thickness, overlying the coal, and cropping out along the banks of Deep river, so as to be easily distributable over a considerable belt of country. What is the percentage of lime in this marl, and whether it contains also magnesia, are questions which merit an early investigation.—In this connection, it is perhaps worth while to mention that there are three beds of marl in Wake County,—two in the lower and one in the upper part of it,—the latter of which, at least, is of sufficient extent to be a matter of importance. It lies near the surface, cropping out in the ravines and gullies, along the line of the N. C. R. R., from near Morrisville to a point above Brassfields. It is a calcareous slate and sandstone, of two to four feet in thickness, containing in some of its strata thirty to fifty per cent. of lime, and having one and sometimes two layers of concretionary nodules of comparatively pure lime-stone, which by burning give a good quick-lime for cement. The extent of this bed North and South is not less than three miles, and may be much more.

But to return to the Deep river region: There is another bed of shales immediately over-lying the coal (and which are also themselves highly carbonaceous,) that are likely to prove more valuable than the marl, on account of the presence of a great quantity of coprolitic deposits, which yield a large percentage of phosphates. This is already used to some extent by a few farmers, as a substitute for manipulated guanos and bone phosphates, after being simply pulverized. But there is no doubt that by very simple mechanical means the phosphates may be concentrated, and a large proportion of the shaly matter eliminated, so as to furnish a basis for a valuable manipulated fertilizer. This has seemed to me a matter of sufficient promise to justify further investigation, and I have accordingly placed a sample in the hands of the chemist for analysis.

Another source of revenue to this region, for some years past, and which will increase largely with improved means of transportation to market, is the so-called soapstone (ascertained by Dr. Emmons to be agalmatolite.)

The owners of the principal quarry near Hancock's Mills are now filling a contract with a single firm North, for 6,000 barrels, and still larger orders are waiting. The bed of this rock, which is a slate, extends across two or three counties, and will, no doubt, be found in sufficient purity at other points also, to be manufactured into a marketable article. Its uses are various and the demand large and increasing, both North and in Europe. There is a bed of this material of much greater extent, in the extreme Western section of the State, which will one day become important. The rock, which is very soft, is ground in a flouring mill, and bolted through the finest cloths and shipped in barrels of 300 pounds weight.

But the most important mineralogical fact relating to this section (next to the coal) remains to be stated. There are unmistakable evidences of the presence of both copper and gold. The primitive slates underlying the sandstone formation, and bordering it on the North and West, are a continuation of the metal-bearing series of Montgomery and Union counties, and undoubtedly preserve their character as such through Moore and Chatham, (and probably further.) Little search has been made here for these minerals, probably on account of the presence of coal having monopolized the attention of explorers. A single copper mine has been known, for some years, a few miles Southwest from Lockville; but it has not received the attention which its importance merits, not only on account of the quality of the ore, (which is identical with that of the Gardner mine), but on account of the intimation which it gives of the existence of other similar veins along the same mineralogical meridian, in the continuation of this series of slates in their Northeastern trend; since such mines are not found single and isolated, but in groups and zones. And in fact there are several large and well defined veins of copper and gold, showing a good quality of ore in the very outcrop, over a breadth of 25 or 30 miles from Ore Hill to Lockville. There are evident, through this tract, even to the casual observer, all the characteristics of a mineral region; and I make no doubt that a careful survey and detailed examination will add another large area to the so-called mineral region of the State.

I am indebted for many important facts in this connection to Mr. Robert Paton, to whose courtesy it is due that I was able, in a few days, to see so much of this interesting region, and especially to see so many localities which furnish evidence of the facts, and the verification of conclusions, above stated.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. C. KERR.

Raleigh, May 22, 1867.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30—Noon.

The President leaves here on Sunday morning and remains at Spottswood Hotel in Richmond Va., until 3 o'clock Monday, then proceeds to Raleigh direct.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad paid one hundred thousand dollars down as stipulated, and to pay ten thousand dollars per month until three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars that is due the Government is liquidated.

New York Races.

Ethan Allen and mate won three straight heats —time 2:29, 2:21 and 2:19—the last is the fastest on record; Allen is 18 years old.

Serious Disaster in Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, May 30—Noon.

The double tenement building on Market square fell this morning—the lower floor stores and upper floor dwellings, and buried a number of people. Mrs. Cheschire and child escaped from the building but were caught in an adjoining lane by the falling of rubbish. The overhanging walls make the efforts to rescue those buried very hazardous.

Markets.

NEW YORK, May 30—Noon.

Stocks pretty strong—money 6 per cent. Gold 137¾. Sterling Exchange unchanged. Five-twenties of '62, coupons registered, 106¼@106½; coupons 109½@109¾.

Flour 15 to 25 cents lower. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn quiet and slightly in buyers favor. Pork firmer—Mess $23 30@$23 35.—Lard quiet. Whiskey steady. Cotton quiet and firm—Middling Uplands 27@27¼ cents. Freights dull.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, May 29—P. M.

Consols declined ⅛d.

LIVERPOOL, May 29—P. M.

Cotton unchanged.

The Baptist anniversary commenced in Chicago on Thursday. A large number of delegates are present from all parts of the United States.

A Shave and a Sermon.

Luther was one day being shaved and having his hair cut in the presence of Doctor Jones. He said to the latter, "Original sin is like the beard—we are shaved today, and look clean, and have a smooth chin; to-morrow our beard has grown again, nor does it stop growing while we remain on earth. In like manner, original sin cannot be extirpated from us; it springs up in us as long as we exist. Nevertheless, we are bound to resist it to our utmost strength, and cut it down unceasingly."

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	32 @	33	
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	10 00 @	12 00	
BRICKS, ℔ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,			2nd hand	3 50 @	3 75
New	4 25 @	4 50	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	23 @	26	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	40 @	00	
Laguayra	28 @	30	
Rio	25 @	27	
St. Domingo	24 @	27	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	20 @	23	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	24	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	25 @	00	
Dundee	20 @	00	
Rope, ℔ lb.	10 @	12½	
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 55 @	1 60	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting;			
℔ yard	18½@	19	
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	2 10 @	2 25	
FEATHERS,			
℔ lb.	75 @	80	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	00 00 @	22 00	
No. 2	20 00 @	20 00	
No. 3	17 50 @	18 00	
Mullets	7 00 @	9 00	
Herring,			
East	5 00 @	7 00	
N.C. roe,	12 00 @	12 50	
do cut,	9 00 @	10 00	
do gross,	8 00 @	0 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	10 @	11	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	14 00 @	18 00	
Superline.	12 00 @	13 00	
Fine	10 75 @	11 25	
GLUE, ℔ lb.	24 @	25	
GUNNY BAGS.	35 @	45	
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton.	87 50 @	90 00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ ton		18 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 30 @	1 35	
Oats	00 @	85	
Peas, Cow	1 60 @	1 75	
Rice, rough	2 25 @	2 50	
Carolina	12 @	12½	
East India	11 @	0 12	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½@	6	
Dry	13 @	14	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	2 00 @	2 25	
Northern	1 75 @	2 00	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ℔ ton.	000 00@	100 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey			
Bourbon	2 15 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00

E WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867.

thern Capitalists and Northern Politicians.

orthern capitalists are beginning to e an interest in the numerous inviting ls for investment offered by the South. have long thought that as soon as nied men could be satisfied that the po- al warfare which Northern politicians e waging upon the South was at an , that there would be an influx of capi- into this section sufficient to revolution- the present stagnation and secure a id progress and early prosperity. The ith has really suffered more in the last years by the merciless party persecu- n and paper war, inaugurated and car- d on by men who, for causes best known hemselves, took no part in the shock of s which preceded, than it did for any ilar length of time during, the war.— t only have political uncertainties and itements paralyzed the energies of our n people, but frightened away capital ich would have sought investment here, d turned from our borders industrious tlers, and in their stead filled our land th worthless political preachers and em- aries, whose efforts are rapidly destroy- g the usefulness of our laboring popula- n and dividing, with bitter enmities, the ites and blacks—divisions which must sult most disastrously to both races.

The very philosophical and commenda- e conduct of the Southern people, in de- ting themselves assiduously to the great rk of restoring their former prosperity, d gracefully and quietly submitting to vs, as unjust as they are harsh, is begin- ng to bear legitimate fruit in restoring nfidence in the minds of capitalists in ite of the dark and threatening clouds ich hang over our political future. We ve, once or twice, referred to the fact of vestments being made in the mineral re- ons of this State by Northern capitalists, d a day or two since we recorded the visit several prominent Pennsylvanians to rginia, with a view to investing in that ate. Everywhere they were greeted th the kindest welcomes, and although eir labors will redound directly to the lfare of all classes of the people, especially e blacks, no gaping crowd of idlers fol- wed their movements ; no loyal leagues ; army bands ; no parades of any sort iled the coming of these genuine recon- ructionists. No regiments of soldiers ere present to protect their person or se- re them the right of free speech ; their otection was in the uprightness and in- grity of their motives, their welcome in e hearts of honest and industrious citi- ens.

If the people of the Northern States sent rth millions of their bravest and best men, d expended thousands of millions of dol- rs really to save the National life and pre- nt the dissolution of the Union, the ful- lment of these nobler purposes can better e subserved by sending South such repre- ntatives of Northern feelings and purpo- s as Mr. HOUSTON, President of the Penn- lvania Railroad, Mr. PATTERSON, Presi- ent of the Western Bank of Philadelphia, r. EMMERSON, Mr. SKULL, and their com- anions, than a whole Congress of such poli- icians as WILSON and KELLEY, or a whole rmy of such Generals as BUTLER and HAW- EY. If, however, the blood was shed, the easury expended, and one-half the land esolated by fire and sword, in order to in- ure the success of party, their baser purpo- es can be secured, if not by the present econstruction measures, by others disfran- hising a yet larger proportion of the intel- gence and respectability of the South.

These questions the people of the North ust decide, and by their decision must e abide. While deprecating the evil ef- ects of the visits and speeches of the Radi- al orators who seem about to swarm among s, we have no disposition to treat them ly, and can pledge for our people that no etaliation is desired or will be attempted or the injury the prosperity and industry f the country will sustain by their efforts. On the other hand, to gentlemen who come here to settle or make investments, we pro- mise a welcome by the industrious and law- abiding portion of our citizens. The efforts of such will be to rebuild our towns, improve our devastated fields, and do something to heal the wounds of our people and reunite, as well as reconstruct, the government.

Since Northern men of character, by per- sonal observation and experience, have de- monstrated to their people that there was really no danger to person or property at the South, and since the failure of Radical endeavors to fasten upon the Southern peo- ple the blame for the bloody riots which occasionally break out in our larger cities, we are glad to see one or more organized attempts to inaugurate and promote move- ments of settlers southward. There has been an effort made to induce mechanics and small farmers from New England to re- move to various points in the South, and an emigrant aid society has recently been organized in Boston with Northeastern Florida as its objective point. Both of these movements are meeting with some success, and but for political troubles, we have no doubt that these and many similar organizations would accomplish their pur- poses. Besides this, capital, which is now lying idle or unprofitably invested North, would be used to build our roads, erect manufactories along our streams, enrich our farms, give confidence to enterprise and stability to industry. With such agencies, and under such incentives, would the South go forward in her career of prosperity, and the whole country reap the benefit of her vast and undeveloped resources.

The Orphan Scholar.

In response to our remarks of Thursday, n regard to the generous offer of General COLSTON, Superintendent of the North Car- olina Military and Polytechnic Academy at Hillsboro', and the opportunity it offered o educate at a trifling expense several or- phans of our soldier dead, we have received n offer from one of our most worthy citi- ens, pledging a yearly amount for the maintenance of one scholar at the Acade- my. Our friend highly approves of our idea, and desires us to press upon our peo- ple the debt we owe to the needy orphans of our dead "men in grey."

We agree with him in thinking that at the present time it would be unwise to at- tempt to raise a fund, the income from which would support a scholar, but we are satis- fied a sufficient amount to be paid yearly can and will be pledged to pay the board of one student at the Academy. It will require but few names to raise the neces- sary amount, if such liberal offers are re- ceived as the one we already have.

The session of this institution begins on the first day of July, which gives us ample time to raise the funds and select the pro- per young man who shall be the recipient of our charity. We hope that this matter will not be left to die of neglect. If our people will take the proper interest in the subject, it will require but a small pittance to provide for one of our many deserving orphan youths the inestimable blessings of a good education under the auspices of one of the best institutions in the Southern country. We know our people will make the necessary efforts, when we state that with the amount promised and what we are willing to subscribe, we have fully *one- sixth* of the necessary funds already pledged, and what is required is so very in- considerable, especially when we consider the benefits to be conferred and the obli- gations we are under, that we hope to be able to announce in a few days that the fund is raised, when we can take such steps as may be agreed upon by a majority of the subscribers to select the proper person upon whom the amount shall be expended.

We earnestly hope this matter will be well considered by our citizens. We know that times are very hard and money is scarce, and all the necessities of life are ex- tremely high, but we see numbers of our people spending daily, for the most trivial amusements and to gratify the whims of taste and the fancy of appetite, sums to which the amount we require for this noble purpose for which we are appealing, is in- significant. We do not wish them to deny themselves of anything which will add to their comfort or enjoyment, but we know that none will suffer and no head rest un- easy on account of a small contribution to enable a noble boy, whose father fills a sol- dier's grave, to occupy that station in life, which his father's efforts, were he alive, would promote him. His father, in giving up his life, left his children as a charge up- on us. Let us now meet the obligation which we are under as best we can. The favorable opportunity which is presented leaves us no excuse, and if we do not avail ourselves of it, we cannot be relieved from having proved ungrateful, illiberal and un- christian.

Southern Politics and the Northern Press.

We are glad to see many of the Radical papers at the North taking a very sensible view of the efforts politicians and demag- ogues are making to secure the negro vote and the evil tendency their labors are hav- ing upon the prosperity of the country.— The opinions contained in the following articles from the *Herald* and *Times*, two leading Radical organs, are very similar to those which we have frequently given in these columns, and we are glad to be sus- tained by such authority. We often see even in the papers just referred to, sneering allu- sions made to the opinions of "rebel or- gans at the South," but we notice that when the better and more responsible class of Radical papers speak out honestly and candidly upon political questions as involv- ing the duties and interests of Southern people, that they substantially agree with the conservative papers of this section.

In speaking of the conduct of the Radi- cal politicians to secure the negro vote at the South, the *Herald* says :

"In the present indecent haste to seize and se- cure that grand spoil—the negro vote, we see the real estimate of the war that rules in the minds of Greeley and Company, the wilder leaders of the republican party. For four years there was a holocaust ; and every family laid its sacrifice, as it fondly supposed, on the altar of the nation.— Husbands, sons, brothers, fathers—men cher- ished by all the endearing names known to hu- manity—were proudly sent out to the death har- vest that the country might not perish nor suffer shame. Devastation in the form of fire and sword swept over half the land, and the people with one ready, willing voice, gave the government a mort- gage on every dollar and every dollar's worth.— But was it all for the country really ? or must we now gradually open our eyes to see that it was all for party ? Greeley and Company assume that the war had no higher or nobler object than to give them a chance to get at the nigger vote. All the blood shed, all the money spent, merely moved away the obstacles that were between them and such purpose.— Their eagerness now is not to secure in the South any national object that might have been worthy such a war ; not to draw toward us by wise laws the States that slavery had so nearly torn away ; not to establish property and personal rights on a better basis ; not to assure to the country that permanent peace and tranquility for which such sacrifices were made. No ; their whole policy—all that the war has led them to—is simply and purely an eager, indecent, devil-take-the-hindmost race and scramble for the votes of all the niggers be- tween the Potomac and the Rio Grande. Was it for this that the American people gave a million lives and thousands of millions in money ?

"We care, they say, for no result of the war that is worthy of respect. It was only our party game and we have won. We have removed the obsta- cles to our party supremacy, we have access to the niggers—to a vast mass of ignorant voters whom we can shape and use as we will, and by whose votes we can control, not the South merely, but the North also. There are no precedents to be made ; there was absolutely nothing in it but the nigger ; and this prisoner, who might be im- portant if there were any such national questions as good government and treason at stake, is not even worth his board in a casemate. Such is the tune. How does the country like it ? How will the people bear to be thus told, by the indifference with which the representative man of the whole tremendous revolt is set at large, that there was no treason ? How will they bear to learn, by see- ing everything forgotten in eagerness to secure the negro vote, that the great dominant party sees no nobler results in the war than the chance to use the niggers ? That it can shut its eyes to the first necessities of restoration, to the securing of peace and good order and harmonizing the coun- try ; nay, that it will actually lay down a pro- gramme to imperil again all the proper objects of the war, rather than risk the loss of the votes it has evidently always regarded as the grand spoil of the struggle."

The *Times* has the following sensible ob- servations upon the attempt to array the blacks against the whites :

"Our Southern exchanges complain of the bad effect of the speeches made to the negroes by the Radical orators who have gone there to organ- ize the Republican party in the Southern States.— They say, (and they say it more in sorrow than in anger,) that they are exciting the worst passions of both races, and are exasperating the different classes of society against each other, in a manner which must prove injurious to the best interests of them all. Our Georgia correspondent, in the letter which we published yesterday, states this as the effect of Senator Wilson's speeches, and de- plores it as in all respects damaging to the inter- ests of the South and the whole country. This is greatly to be deprecated, and nobody deplores it more than the real Union men of the South—the Southern men who think more of the Union than of any political party ; but it is not easy to sug- gest any other remedy than that supplied by time, patience and the most tolerant acceptance of what is inevitable. The extreme Radicals are evidently engaged in a systematic effort to build up a party as extreme and radical as themselves—composed mainly, as it must be, of the blacks ; and they ap- parently have very little regard for any interests which are menaced by the execution of this pur- pose. The movement, perilous as it is, can only be met by the peaceful weapons or argument and persuasion."

Destitution in the Country—Appeal for Help.

It is truly painful to read in the papers the many accounts of the suffering of the people for the want of bread ; but however painful these reports may be, when we read them, they are more so when they be- gin, as it were, at our own doors, and that, too, amongst our most substantial farmers. We have heard of instances where farmers in South Carolina have invested largely of their available means for fertilizers, hoping to be able to obtain food for both man and beast, to cultivate their farms. Many of these farmers, we regret to learn, are now unable to carry out their plans, and are actually compelled to sell their work stock, for the want of food to feed them. This is indeed a deplorable state of things, and the result is, appeals are daily made for help. As an evidence of what we say, we refer to the following letter to the Mayor of Wilmington. The letter will explain it- self, and if our people can do anything to- wards alleviating the destitute condition of their brethren of a sister State, we feel confident they will not be backward in doing so. If we can render the aid asked, it should be done without delay. Our peo- ple know something about the want of food, and we know when the appeal was made in 1862, during the terrible scourge of yellow fever, that we were quickly and amply sup- plied. Let us now, in this hour of need, assist our neighbors. Wilmingtonians are noted for their generosity and we do hope the solicited help in this case will be forth- coming without delay. We know not how soon we may require similar assistance, and while we have, let us divide our mite with our suffering fellow-creatures. Any in- formation beyond the letter itself relative to the matter can be obtained of his Honor, the Mayor, John Dawson, Esq.

LANCASTERVILLE, S. C., May 10th, 1867.

To the Mayor of Wilmington, N. C.

DEAR SIR : Our district is in a most deplorable state of want, and appeals to you through me, as their agent, for relief. Allow me, dear sir, to ask you to convene the people of your city and solicit from them for us a few hundred bushels of corn.

The contributions from the North come too slowly to meet our very pressing wants ; I there- fore, have recourse to the method of soliciting special contributions. The city of Newbern some time ago having had the kindness to send us 241 bushels of corn, I have thought that your city might be pleased to do likewise, and therefore I have been encouraged to make this appeal.

Whatever may be contributed, let it be directed to me, Rockhill, S. C., for the poor of Lancaster district—(Rockhill being the nearest point on the Railroad to our place,)

Yours truly,
J. F. G. MITTAG, Agent.

Postal—Laurinburg.

It gives us pleasure to be assured by our Post Master here, that the citizens of Lau- rinburg, N. C., on the Wilmington, Char- lotte & Rutherford Railroad, have at last obtained a Post Master; or, in other words, the old Post Office at that place has been re-established, and Pascall Caddell appoint- ed Post Master.

This will enable our friends in that sec- tion to obtain the *Journal* every second day of its publication, and we have no doubt they will readily embrace the first opportu- nity of entering their names on our list.

Memorial Day in Raleigh—Speech of Major Seaton Gales.

LADIES :—Twelve months ago, this day, animated by the same pious and patriotic feeling that has brought you together this evening, you separated from yonder Capi- tol, in detached and mournful groups, to seek out, and to crown with floral honors, wherever found, the dispersed and isolated spots where then reposed the remains of our cherished and martyred heroes. Re- turning from the holy mission—the pilgrim- age of love—with hearts saddened at the thought that those who, for you and for all that you held dear, and stood shoulder to shoulder on the frightful front of battle and of blood, should sleep in unmarked widely-scattered graves, you conceived the touching design of collecting all that was mortal of them in one consecrated spot, which it should be your loving care to beautify and to adorn. It was a concep- tion worthy the heart of woman—a purpose meet for the descendants of her who was last at the cross and earliest at the grave of our crucified Redeemer. Looking around you this bright and balmy afternoon, from this lofty eminence, upon the scenes of sad but lovely charm by which we are sur- rounded, you may well feel a grateful pride, a holy satisfaction, in the consummation of your labors and your hopes. Oh !

——"If chanted praise,
With all the world to listen,—
If pride that swells a people's soul,—
If foemen's tears that glisten,—
If pilgrim's shining love—if grief,
Which nought may soothe or sever—
If these can consecrate—THIS SPOT
IS SACRED GROUND FOREVER !"

The day which you have selected, ladies, for your votive anniversary, is appropriate and suggestive. It can never be commem- orated, in the recurring years, without re- calling the memory of the sainted leader— the illustrious *Stonewall* of our faith—who, on just such a beautiful evening as this, four years ago this day, breathed out that noble life, which was wreathed all over with fame, and which had been one fervent, car- nest aspiration for God and country !

In all ages, and in all lands, the commem- oration of the virtues and the valor of the brave, and a reverential regard for patriot ashes, have not only marked the refinement of civilization, but have been a practice and a sentiment even with the dwellers be- neath barbaric skies. How high the duty, priceless the privilege, how lovely and be- coming the custom, when the dead, the noble dead, are our kindred and our friends, the flower of our manhood and the very mirror of our chivalry,—when the cause for which they yielded up their precious lives was one which, whether right or wrong, was inexpressibly dear to our hearts,—and when, in defence of that cause, they did deeds of valor and of high emprise that have challenged the admiration of the world, and will awake the applauding echoes of history ! The cause is gone;—the flag which symbolized it, is folded up and laid aside forever. We bow beneath the decree of that providence which, however inscru- tably to finite vision, doeth all things well. But, in our deep, deep trouble and sore extremity, we feel a more earnest affection for surviving kindred, a heartier love for the friends that are left,—and oh ! we hug, with an intenser fondness, to our bosoms, the memories of those who died in our be- half. We may not build for them lofty monuments of marble or of bronze—for we are poor; we may not celebrate their pro- wess with pomp, with procession and with pageantry,—for we are vanquished; we may not make public demonstration of our sor- row or our gratitude,—for that, perhaps, under the circumstances, would be unbe- coming; *but*, epitaphed in our hearts will live their memories, and our genial sunny clime shall contribute its most lavish and luxuriant favors to adorn, to decorate and to hallow the places where they rest. If aught inanimate *could* speak, those very flowers of our beauteous Southern May would exult in the privilege of shedding their incense above the mounds where sleep the brave youth of *their* native soil. Aye— *they do speak*. Those evergreens are ex- pressive of the perpetuity, those roses elo- quent of the fragrance, of our love for the gallant, early lost !

Ladies, I will no longer detain you from your holy task. Go scatter those flowers, which so aptly prefigure the brightness of the resurrection morn !

"Beautiful hear's of matron and maid,
Faithful were ye when *Apostles* betrayed !
Here are your loved and cherished ones laid:
Peace to their ashes ! The flowers ye strew
Are monuments worthy the faithful and true.
Bring Spring flowers ! *Perfume the sod.*
With annual incense to glory and God !"

Distillation of Grain.

HEADQUARTERS,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 20th, 1867.
[*General Orders No.* 25.]

It appears from sundry petitions and offi- cial representations that the present scanty supply of food in the Carolinas is seriously diminished by the large quantity of grain consumed in numerous distilleries, put up and worked in defiance of the revenue laws of the United States; it is represented that few or none of the requirements of law are observed in any of these establishments; that the officers of the internal revenue ser vice, while endeavoring to assess and col- lect the whiskey tax are frequently treated with disrespect and sometimes menaced with violence; and that when offenders are prosecuted in the civil courts and violations of the internal revenue laws indisputably proven, juries fail to convict the parties; it is further shown that this unlawful traffic makes food dearer in places where large numbers are depending upon public and private bounty; that the government is, be- sides, defrauded of a large amount of reve- nue; that the authority of its civil officers is brought into contempt; and furthermore, that the mischief complained of tends to increase poverty, disorder and crime; there- fore, in the exercise of the authority vested in the Commanding General, it is ordered that,

I. The distillation or manufacture of whiskey or other spirits from grain is pro- hibited in this Military District. Any per- son so engaged or employed will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The possession of a still or other apparatus for this purpose will be considered presumptive evidence of a violation of the revenue laws, and the par- ty or parties using the same, or on whose premises, or in whose possession the same may be found, will be arrested and brought to trial before a military tribunal, compos- ed of the Commanding Officer of the Post and two officers of the army next in rank on duty within the territorial limits of the Post. If the exigencies of the service do not permit the detail of other officers, that fact will be duly certified and the Post Commander will hear and determine the case.

II. The penalties, punishments and for- feitures prescribed by the several acts of Congress for distilling or manufacturing whiskey or other spirits in violation of the revenue laws will be imposed and executed by the military tribunals hereby authorized.

III. No sentence extending to imprison- ment, forfeiture of stills, liquor or other property, or the imposition of a fine or oth- er penalty will be carried into effect until reported to these Headquarters and approv- ed by the Commanding General.

IV. All troops of the United States Mag- istrates, Sheriffs, Constables, Police and others in authority are required, and all citizens and soldiers, to be vigilant in de- tecting and prompt in giving information of the violation of these orders. Comman- ding Officers will be held responsible for their enforcement.

By Command of Major General D. E. SICKLES:
J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th Inf'y,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

Official: ALEXANDER MOORE, Capt. 38th Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

From The Land We Love.

General George Burgwyn Anderson.

An unsullied honor, a record that shall be immortal, and a grateful and affection- ate remembrance of her martyred sons, are all that are left to the South from the wreck of the great civil war. That honor no prejudice or malignity can successfully assail or even tarnish. That record of he- roism and devotion shall grow in lustre as the years advance, and be the theme of song and story in ages yet to come. And that love and veneration for the noble dead will live and intensify until the present generation sleeps in dust ; and then our children and our children's children

"Shall *receive* their names, and in fond memories
Preserve and still keep fresh, like flowers in wa- ter,
Their glorious deeds !"

Lavish as have been her offerings, North Carolina has rarely made a richer contribu- tion to fame and history, than when George Burgwyn Anderson left them the legacy of his bright young name and example. It shall be the object of this imperfect sketch to tell his services and to commemorate a life that was admirable while it lasted, as it was glorious in its conclusion.

George Burgwyn Anderson was born in Orange county, within one mile of Hills- boro', on the 12th day of April, 1831. His father was William E. Anderson, a brother of Chief-Justice Walker Anderson, of Florida, and best known as the faithful and intelligent Cashier, for many years of the Branch Bank of the State, at Wilming- ton. His mother, Eliza, was the daughter of George Burgwyn, of the "Hermitage," in New Hanover,—the head of a family graced by all the qualities which adorn so- ciety. He received his elementary educa- tion from that best of all instructors,—the mother,—and was subsequently a pupil of Colonel Wm. Bingham, and at the Cald- well Institute, in Hillsboro'. As a boy, he was remarkable for the brightness of his intellect, his amiable and cheerful disposi- tion, manly deportment and studious hab- its,—the same qualities which, in after life characterized him in so remarkable a degree. He matriculated at the University of North Carolina in July, 1847,—joining the Sopho- more class of that year. Up to the time of his leaving the institution, he shared the first honors of his class with John Hill, a young man of high promise, who died ear- ly, Wm. H. Johnson, of Tarboro', after- wards a Tutor at Chapel Hill, and Profess- or W. C. Keer, at present Geologist of the State. The distinguished President of the University speaks of him as one of the most punctual members of his class, as gentlemanly in deportment, most exempla- ry in morals, in every respect, the fitting compeer of the best of his contemporaries. It is only deemed necessary to refer thus briefly, to his youthful antecedants. Many facts are in the possession of the writer, exhibiting the germ of that character which in maturer years, made him the object of such high hopes and tender regard ; but the great events in which, as a man, he played so illustrious a part, obscure the trivial but pleasing incidents of his boy- hood.

Through the kind agency of the Hon. A. W. Venable, he obtained the ap- pointment of a Cadetship to West Point, and entered the Military Academy in 1848, a member of a class numbering ninety-four young men, and which graduated forty-one members. As soon as his studies commen- ced, in September of the first year's course, it became apparrent (to use U. S. A., who was his contemporary) that "young An- derson was not only one of the brightest intellects, but the *very superior* mind of his class." In the Mathematics, Physic and Engineering, he was particularly ready, and subjects or problems that ordinary minds agonized over for hours, he comprehended and mastered with a single reading. But he was too fond of reading and genial com- panions to confine himself to the dry stud- ies of the Academy ; and hence it was that he graduated only ninth in his class,—a high standing, of itself, but nothing to what he might have accomplished, as was evidenced by the fact that, at the first ex- amination, in January, after his admission he stood *second*. The library was his fa- vorite resort, and, among the haunts of history, philosophy, and general literature he strolled and culled their choicest fruits.

In 1850, the strife in Congress between the North and the South, growing out of the Compromise agitation of that period, invaded the precincts of the Academy, and controversy was as excited and blood as hot there as in the National Legislature.— While young Anderson was earnest and de- cided in the vindication of the imperiled rights of his section, and devoted, with all the enthusiasm of his generous nature, to the sunny land of his nativity, his discus- sions were always marked by courtesy. In one of these discussions, as described by General Stauly, it was remarked by a par- ticipant ; "Well, if war *must* follow, I hope that day may have passed, that I may not live to see it." "No," said Anderson, "deeply as I too deplore it, *if* it must come, I would feel it wrong that I should put off, for a succeeding generation, a misery that I am more entitled to bear." Those who were most intimately acquainted with George B. Anderson *know* that if there was any one trait, next to his scrupulous con- scientiousness and exalted sense of person- al honor that distinguished him and made him the nature's nobleman he was, it was his utter abnegation of self. And what a superb illustration of it was here !

In 1852 the class graduated, and Ander- son's standing entitling him to the choice of the arm of service he should enter, he selected that of the Dragoons. After spend- ing six months at the Cavalry School, at Carlisle, he was detailed by the Hon. Jef- ferson Davis, then Secretary of War, as an assistant to Lieut. Parke, of the Engin- eers, ordered to make a survey for a prac- tical railroad route in California. In this scientific duty, he spent most of the sum- mer, fall and winter of 1853. We next find Lieut. Anderson joining his regiment, the 2d Dragoons at Fort Chadburne, Tex- as. Among the officers more or less con- nected with this extreme and desolate fron- tier post, during the year of his stay,. may be mentioned W. J. Hardee, R. H. Ander- son, Albert Sidney Johnson, Geo. H. Stu- art and H. H. Sibley, afterwards Confeder- ate Generals, and Pleasanton and Stanly, subsequently general officers in the Federal army. In the fall of 1855, the regiment marched across the plains from Texas to Fort Riley, Kansas, when Anderson, then 1st. Lieutenant, commanded his company in the absence of Capt. Patrick Calhoun, then in his last illness. The winter of 1855-'56 was spent at Fort Riley, and in the spring of the latter year, the Kansas troubles commenced. From that time un- til the middle of the summer of 1857, the troops in the country were incessantly en- gaged either in the arrest of predato- ry parties headed by such marauders as Jim Lane and Ossawatamie Brown, or in interposing to prevent the destruction of some exposed village by a Missouri mob.— Here Lieut. Anderson had for a comman- der Gen. E. V. Sumner, and served in the command with the since illustrious Joseph E. Johnston. In 1857, the Utah expedi- tion was undertaken, the 2nd Dragoons was one of the regiments detailed for the duty, and Lieutenant Anderson was ap- pointed its Adjutant. In the autumn of 1859, passing over intermediate events, he left Utah for Kentucky.

On the 8th of November of that year he was married to Miss Mildred Ewing, of Louisville. The following Spring, he re- ceived the recruiting detail and was station- ed at Louisville until April 1861, when he resigned his commission in the United States Army and hastened to North Caroli- na to link his fortunes with those of his State. *He was the first officer of the old ar- my, then in service, who proffered his sword and his life to North Carolina.* True to the patriotic and filial instincts of his great heart, he rushed to the defence of the dear land of his nativity and his affections. In that defence he died,—nobly died, in the prime vigor of manhood, in the full flush of promise, and in the possession of all the endearing heart-treasures that make life lovely and attractive,—gloriously died, for a cause, in one sense, now lost, but none the less, right and holy, because so lost, and in the justice of which he believed as fully as he did in the existence of that *truth* which he idolized.

Arriving in Raleigh, he was commission- ed, by Governor Ellis, as Colonel of the 4th Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, on the 18th day of May. This regiment being one of the earliest formed in the State, was composed of the choicest mate- rial, and included in its *ranks* some of the best representatives of North Carolina.— Jno. A. Young, of Charlotte, well known throughout the State as a gentleman of high character, and as a leading public man in his section, was Lieutenant Colo- nel, and Bryan Grimes, of Pitt, who sub- sequently won a merited promotion to a Major Generaley, was its Major. Among its line officers were men who had repre- sented the people in many positions of trust and prominence. Colonel Anderson proceeded at once, with energy and en- thusiasm, to reduce the raw and incongru- ous elements of his command to system, and although applying to it the rigid reg- imen of the regular army, he combined with discipline and decision so much of af- fability and kindness as to reconcile the impatient *material* to this rule, and to win the *hearts* of his regiment. His men loved him from the start, and their affection grew almost to idolatry as they, in the course of time, experienced his tender re- gard for their comfort, his just and impar- tial administration, and the judgment, pru- dence and caution, which he united with the gallantry of the Marshals of the Em- pire. And he, in turn, was proud of his regiment ; and well he might have been, for a braver band of heroes never faced a foe or marched under martial banners.

The regiment, after being fully organized at Garysburg, was ordered to Manassas, which it reached a few days after the bat- tle of the 21st of July. A short time after its arrival, Colonel Anderson was appoint- ed Commandant of the post, and under his skillful superintendence, many of the fortifications around Manassas were com- pleted. Even at this early day he was strongly recommended for a Brigadier Gen- eralcy by Generals Beauregard and John- ston, who were impressed with his eminent capacity ; but owing to certain invidious representations, the Government failed, at that time, to recognize his claims. He re- mained in command at Manassas until the evacuation of that post in March, 1862.— At Clark's Mountain, on the Rapidan, *en route* for the Peninsula, General Feathers- ton, of Mississippi, was assigned to the command of the brigade,—General John- ston, and General D. H. Hill, commanding the division, expressing surprise and regret at his supersedure.

The command reported for duty to Gen. Rains, at Yorktown, on the 9th of April, and was assigned to the left of Gen. Ma- gruder's line of defence. Although pres- ent and slightly engaged at Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, the 4th regiment did not receive its *real* baptism of fire until the great battle of Seven Pines, on the 31st. Here Col. Anderson, in the absence of General Featherston, commanded the brig- ade, which consisted of the 49th Va., Col. (ex-Gov.) Smith, the 29th and 28th Geor- gia, and the 4th N. C. The latter carried into action 520 enlisted men and had 86 killed and 376 wounded ! Of 27 officers for duty, 24 were either killed or wound- ed ! No comment is needed to point the moral of such an exhibit. Nor is it our purpose to give any further details of this desperate engagement, with its many tragic and thrilling incidents. When its histo- ry is fully written, the fact will be recogni- zed that few, if any battles of the war were fought with more conspicuous valor, with finer exhibition of individual intre- pidity or more splendid instances of ag- gregated daring. Col. Anderson behaved throughout with such distinguished gallant- ry and skill as to elicit the highest encom- iums from Gen. D. H. Hill, and to draw from the Government a prompt commis- sion as Brigadier General, which was is- sued to him on the 9th day of June.

The brigade assigned him was composed of the 2nd, 4th, 14th and 30th regiments of N. C. Troops—all of which, under their then and subsequent commanders, earned an immortality of renown.

On the 26th of June, the series of bat- tles around Richmond began, in all of which the brigade participated, and in con- cluding one of which (Malvern Hill) Gen- eral Anderson received a wound in the hand, while leading his brave boys through a terrific storm of shot and shell.

The writer of this sketch joined General Anderson as Adjutant General of his brig- ade on the 25th day of August, 1862, while it was in bivouac on the Rapidan—the ar- my, after some six weeks repose from the giant struggles of the "seven days," being *en route* for the first Maryland invasion.— It was not the fortune of Gen. Hill's divi- sion to have an active part in any of the engagements of this remarkable campaign, until that of the 14th of September, at the South Mountain Gap, near Boonsboro, in Maryland—of which it may with safety be observed that, in its consequences, in the skillful disposition of small numbers to op- pose overwhelming odds, it is without a parallel in the war. The division, unaid- ed until a late hour of the afternoon, held in check the advance of the greater portion of McClellan's vast army, endeavoring, with battering-ram impetus, to force its way through the narrow gap, and thereby afforded time for the concentration of our various corps, dispersed in strategic direc- tions, in season for the bloody issue at Sharpsburg. In this engagement (South Mountain) Gen. Anderson behaved with his characteristic intrepidity, and additional evidence was furnished this day that none of his brigade commanders more en- joyed the confidence of the division com- mander than the youthful and recent Brig- adier. This is exalted praise, when it is remembered that he was associated with such men as Garland and Rodes. We need not tell who *they* were. Garland (between whom and Gen. Anderson, by the way, there existed an earnest friendship and ad- miration) fell early in this action. An ac- complished gentleman, the very soul of chivalry, and one of the first civilian offi- cers in the service, he would have won high distinction had he lived. Rodes, who ultimately succeeded Gen. Hill in the com- mand of the division, was slain at Winches- ter, on the 19th of September 1864. His loss was one of those terrible disasters, which foreshadowed the final and approach- ing catastrophe.

We may not essay to describe the un- equal field of Sharpsburg. It has been claimed as a victory for the Federal arms. History will not so write it, with all the facts and sequences impartially arrayed.— At day-light, on Wednesday, Sept. 17th, Gen. D. H. Hill's division occupies the centre of the line drawn up to receive the brunt of battle. Soon, desperate and heavy from the left roll the boom of artillery, and the rattle of small arms. A retreating mass of men sweep over the hills in that direc- tion, where the enemy has attacked with tremendous force. General Hill's division is ordered to change front to left, and, marching through a growing field of corn, it takes position in a long lane. Ripley on the extreme left, then Garland's Brigade (commanded by Colonel D. K. McRae,) next Rodes, and Anderson on the right.— But few moments elapsed ere this small di- vision, weakened by its losses at South Mountain, was furiously assailed by a force immeasurably its superior. It seemed mad- ness to stand, but, true to its glorious pres- tige, it calmly awaited the shock. This was about 8 o'clock. And then the air shook with the din of arms,—of musket and of cannon,—and high above the clash and roar rung the angry "shouting of the Captains," the cries of the wounded and the groans of dying men. General Ander- son occupied a prominent position on slightly rising ground, immediately in rear of his command. While thus exposed, and displaying the most splendid courage, an- imating his men by his example, and di- recting them by his cool and collected or- ders, he was struck in the foot, near the ankle-joint, by a minnie ball and fell. He was at once carried with difficulty and dan- ger, to an improvised hospital in the rear, and the wound examined and pronounced severe but not serious. No one dreamed that one of the truest and bravest men that ever lived had the *wound of death* upon him.

He was subsequently conveyed across the Potomac to Shepherdstown, and re- ceived every attention at the hands of the estimable ladies of the family of Mrs. Bote- ler, until Friday morning, when the falling back of the army necessitated his removal. Friends counseled his remaining, but he revolted at the idea of falling into the hands of the enemy, and his heart yearned for the ministrations of his devoted and loving wife, and the little endearments of his infant boy. By slow stages, in com- pany with his brother and Aid-de-camp, Lieut. Robert Walker Anderson, who was wounded in the same battle, and who was afterwards killed in the Wilderness, on the 5th of May, 1864, (and a noble type of the Christian gentleman he was), he was car- ried in a wagon up the Valley, to Staunton, and thence by rail to Raleigh, which place he reached about the 26th of the month.— At the residence of his brother, William E. Anderson, Esq., he was the recipient of every kindness that a sympathizing com- munity could bestow, and of the best sur- gical attention. We may not invade the precincts of that home and speak of the tender love that, angel-like, hovered around his couch. After a fortnight of intense suffering, mortification having taken place, amputation was deemed necessary as the last hope of saving his valuable life. The operation was skillfully performed, but he sank under it and died on the morning of the 16th day of October, and surrendered his pure and noble spirit to God.

One of the largest public meetings ever held in Raleigh testified the sorrow of the citizens at the great public loss, and their sympathy with that agonized family. And when the intelligence of his death reached the army, brave men mourned and wept.— Death was, and had been, all around them, and they had become used, and perhaps callous, to its contemplation ; but the loss of their leader and their friend moved them to new and *expressive* emotion.

He was buried in the City Cemetery.— The funeral was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in Raleigh. The old flag, which waved above him at Seven Pines, riddled with bullets, was borne on its shat- tered staff in the cortege, and, attached to the saddle on the horse, which was led by his body servant, was the sword which he wore when he received the fatal wound.— This sword was once the property of his gallant uncle, Capt. J. H. K. Burgwyn, and was on *his* person when he fell bravely fighting at the battle of Puebla de Taos, in Mexico.

What is left to be said may be compre- hended in few words. *Such* a life needs no formal eulogy.

Perhaps the most marked traits of Gen- eral Anderson's character were his sincer- ity, his conscientiousness and his earnest devotion to truth. These might, if quali- ties so noble ever *could* be so deemed, have been considered, by some, as almost quix- otic in the extent to which he carried them. He would have died, if possible, a thousand times, before he would have swerved an inch from the straitest paths of rectitude and honor. With a spirit as gentle and confiding as a child's, he had all the nerve and decision of the best type of a man.— Modesty herself was not more unassuming than he. Who that ever knew him can for- get his *smile*, when pleasant and genial emotions were excited ? It was like a sun beam lighting up his handsome face, and winning the prepossessions of all who ap- proached him by an irresistible magic.— Such a smile could only have been born of a heart, in which the purest thoughts had their home. And it was, if we may so speak, the index to his whole inner nature.

Had he been spared, he would undoubt- edly have attained the highest distinction. But a death in the defence of home and country is equal to a life-time of glory, and when North Carolina makes up her roll of honor—as she must and will do, when calmer times supervene—full justice will be done to his memory. Surveying in mourn- ful and grateful retrospect, the long cata- logue of dead heroes who have illustrated her name and history, she will dwell with peculiar pride upon the life and services of George Burgwyn Anderson.

From the Ashville News.

Letter from Macon County.

FRANKLIN, N. C., May 6, 1867.

MR. EDITOR :—At your request, and that of other friends, I propose to write a few brief articles for your paper, the first of which will be devoted to the Geology and Mineralogy of the transmontane counties of North Carolina. It is due to myself to state that I served under the late Dr. Em- mons as Assistant Geologist in this part of the State survey. My report was placed in the hands of Dr. Emmons, which he in- formed me was, with his own manuscripts, placed in the hands of the Governor for publication. During the excitement inci- dent to the breaking out of the war the whole of the manuscripts were lost. And as there now is much interest felt about the resources of this section, I have concluded to make some general statements, reserving to myself all discussion of the economical value of particular mining districts as the parties interested may require.

The Blue Ridge from the head waters of the French Broad to the head of Nantalee is composed principally of Granite of a rather Gneissoid structure. On the North- ern slopes it is regular Gneiss with Mica and Talcose slates ; but about equidistant from the summit of the Blue Ridge to the summit of the Smoky mountains commences the Talconic series of Emmons. The Smoky mountain chain is made up of arenacious clay slates, with interfoliations of argilla- cious shades, and a sort of Porphyritic Gneiss. The Gneiss of the Northern slopes of the Blue Ridge contains excellent beds of yellow copper ores, which commences in Towns County, Georgia, and passes through Macon, Jackson, Haywood and Buncombe in North Carolina. Of the eco- nomical value of this metaliferous belt I have not a doubt. I have investigated it thoroughly, and risk nothing in the state- ment. This belt is marked by a serpen- tine range which I have traversed for the distance of an hundred and sixty or seven- ty miles. At some points on this range there are beds of valuable chrome ore.— There are also on this central Gneiss belt outcrops of an excellent quality of Magnet